

Price freeze penalty for firms that pay big rises

Government is considering penalties against employers free to pay increases outside national contract guidelines drawn by the TUC, Mrs Williams, Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection, made clear on the second day of the Commons debate yesterday.

Wilson threat clarified

Noyes, Parliamentary Correspondent, says that the Government is considering penalties against employers free to pay increases outside national contract guidelines drawn by the TUC, Mrs Williams, Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection, made clear on the second day of the Commons debate yesterday.

Price rises less than in 1973

Stephen Warman, Government spokesman, said yesterday that the average rise in prices next year would be less than 100 per cent.

Overseas trade further into the red

Britain's overseas trade moved further into the red last month. Figures released yesterday by the Department of Trade, show that the deficit was £440m, while the current account deficit was £335m.

Confidence in gilts shaken

Confidence in the gilt-edged market suffered yesterday under the weight of the huge Budget deficit, the bad October trade figures and a pound that stayed ominously weak.

Heath agreement on review expected

Many Conservative backbenchers expect Mr Heath, when he faces the 1922 Committee tonight, at the House of Commons for the first time since the election, to indicate that he is willing to authorize an examination of the argument for revising the procedure for electing a Conservative leader.

Pit ballot swings against NCB bonus plan

By Paul Routledge, Labour Editor. Early returns yesterday in the miners' ballot suggested that the National Coal Board's productivity scheme would be rejected. More than 60 per cent of Kent miners have voted against acceptance of the incentive deal on which the board and the Government are pinning their hopes for energy supplies in the winter.

South Africa reacts angrily to exclusion by United Nations

From Michael Knipe, Cape Town, Nov 13. South Africa today recalled the head of its United Nations mission and angrily protested at the General Assembly's decision to exclude the republic from all its sessions and committees.

Victory over smallpox within reach

From Our Correspondent, Geneva, Nov 13. The world is close to realising "a true public health miracle"—the total eradication of smallpox, according to Dr Hafid Mahler, the director-general of the World Health Organization.

Football results

Chester 3, Leeds 0
Colchester 0, Southampton 0
Newcastle 3, Fulham 0
Manchester United 3, Burnley 2
Chelsea 3, Coventry 3

Mr Arafat brings 'an olive branch and a gun' to UN

From Peter Strafford, New York, Nov 13. Mr Yasser Arafat, the leader of the Palestinian Liberation Organization (PLO), today made a powerful statement of the Palestinian case before the United Nations General Assembly, attacking the policy of Zionism and calling for the return of the Palestinians to their homeland.

South Africa reacts angrily to exclusion by United Nations

From Michael Knipe, Cape Town, Nov 13. South Africa today recalled the head of its United Nations mission and angrily protested at the General Assembly's decision to exclude the republic from all its sessions and committees.

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HOME NEWS

Armed police guard Lady Lucan at a secret address

By Clive Borrell

Armed policemen were guarding Lady Lucan at a secret address last night after she had insisted on being taken to hospital to attend the High Court, where the future of her three children was being considered by a judge in chambers. The search for Lord Lucan, on whom warrants alleging his attempted murder and the murder of their children's nursemaid, continued yesterday both in Britain and abroad.

Lady Lucan, aged 35, who has been seriously ill with head injuries since the attack at her home in Lower Belgrave Street, London, last Thursday, wore a specially tailored hat to cover the bandages before leaving by the emergency entrance of the hospital. She was driven in a police car to Gerald Road police station for an interview with Det Chief Supt Roy Ranson, who is in charge of the investigation.

After cross-checking statements she had made while in hospital, Lady Lucan was driven to the High Court, where Mr Justice Rees was considering the future of the three children of the marriage. The couple were married in 1963, but have been separated for some time and the children are wards of court.

After more than an hour of deliberations at which both Lord and Lady Lucan were represented by counsel, no decision about the children's future was announced. The judge is hearing Mr Norman Turner, the Official Solicitor, who was

one of the parties, said: "I can say not a word."

A year ago Lady Lucan was granted custody of the children, with reasonable access to them for Lord Lucan. Mr William Shand-Kydd, brother-in-law of Lord Lucan, was also present at the court with his wife, Christina, Lady Lucan's sister. Lady Lucan, accompanied by police officers, left by car from the judge's private entrance after she had been given a document from the court. Its contents were not disclosed.

The police then drove Lady Lucan back to Gerald Road for another interview with Mr Ranson before she was taken to a secret address. Four armed detectives will guard her night and day.

At Westminster Coroner's Court the inquest on the nursemaid, Mrs Sandra Rivett, aged 29, was adjourned until December 11 "to await events". Evidence of identification was given by her husband, Mr Roger Rivett, a security officer, of Coulsdon, Surrey.

Murder squad detectives have received no word from Lord Lucan for a week, although the attack on his wife and the murder of Mrs Rivett has been widely publicized. Interpol has been asked to detain him if seen abroad. Lucan's arrest have been received in France and by other European police.

Many of his friends, including Mr Shand-Kydd, have appealed to him to report to the police, and some have offered to act as go-betweens with the police if he is prepared to meet and confide in them.

Shot colonel 'warned police about two accused men'

Lieutenant-Colonel John Stevenson, commanding officer of the army camp at Otterburn, Northumberland, warned the police about two of the men alleged to have killed him, a jury at Durham Crown Court was told yesterday.

Det Sergeant Stanley Marshall said he questioned Sean O'Connell, one of the defendants, in March, two days after receiving information from Colonel Stevenson. He went with a Special Branch sergeant to the Percy Arms Hotel, at Otterburn, where O'Connell was working, and searched his room.

Mr O'Connell, aged 40, an hotel porter, of Sulgrave Road, Washington, co Durham, is one of the three men who deny murdering Colonel Stevenson, aged 53, on April 8.

Sergeant Marshall said he found a replica Colt .45 revolver, a starting pistol and two knives when he went to see Mr O'Connell, who denied having any real spurs. Mr O'Connell told him and the Special Branch officer that the weapons made him feel secure. He was worried lest the UDA should find out about his sympathies.

Sergeant Marshall was asked by Mr Angus Strogan, defence counsel for O'Connell, if he regarded Mr O'Connell as a serious IRA risk. The officer replied: "I would say so, without any doubt. In the present situation you must regard

everyone like that with serious consideration."

Mrs Delvyn Stevenson, Colonel Stevenson's widow, said in a written statement that it had come to her notice and her husband's that two "Irishmen" were working at the Percy Arms. Her husband got in touch with the police about this.

Her statement said: "We had no connexion with Ireland. Neither my husband, nor I had ever visited that country." She had no knowledge of anyone who would wish to harm the colonel.

The other defendant, described by the Stevensons as an "Irishman", is Raymond Kane, aged 34, also a porter at the Percy Arms, of Stapleton Road, Bristol. The third defendant is Barry Reid, aged 25, a labourer, of Briery Gardens, Otterburn. Mr O'Connell has denied charges of attempting to murder Det Inspector David Burn and Det Constable Keith Wills.

He also denies alternative charges of wounding the officers with intent to cause grievous bodily harm. He also pleads not guilty to possessing a Webley revolver with intent to endanger life and using a firearm to resist arrest.

All three are jointly charged with possessing offensive weapons, the Webley revolver, an imitation revolver and a knife. Mr O'Connell admits that offence and Mr Kane and Mr Reid plead not guilty.

The trial continues today.

Arms plot by UDA men prosecution says

From Our Correspondent Winchester

Three officers in the Ulster Defence Association plotted to smuggle arms and explosives from Canada to Britain, it was alleged at Winchester Crown Court yesterday.

The three, including the commander of the Leeds area UDA unit, denied conspiring to contravene the Firearms and Explosives Acts between June last year and April this year.

They are Roy Rogers Forbes, aged 26, a law student and former Leeds councillor, of Derwentwater, Cumbria; John Gadd, aged 26, a works study engineer, from Liverpool, said to be an officer of high rank in the UDA.

Mr J. Hampden Inskip, QC, for the Crown, told the jury: "The arms and ammunition were required either for training in this country or for use in Northern Ireland."

Last March rifles, ammunition and detonators were found in a container unloaded from a ship which docked at Southampton from Canada. The sender's name was Mr B. Griffiths, 55 Cedar, Richmond Hill, Ontario.

In an alleged statement to the police in February, Mr Gadd and Mr Griffiths were members of the UDA. "We were approached by a man from Belfast, who asked us to take part in a plan to obtain arms for Ulster to defend the border if the British troops pulled out."

Mr James Pettigrew, of Eastern Street, Leeds, said he was a UDA sergeant and secretary of an Orange lodge in Leeds. He had been on a two-day exercise on the Yorkshire Moors with eight men during which Mr Forbes was present.

The manoeuvres were carried out "in case we were called to Ulster to repulse the other ones, the IRA."

Rees appeal as Ulster toll rises by three

From Christopher Walker Belfast

With the number of sectarian murders in Northern Ireland since the beginning of the month rising to 17 yesterday, Mr Rees, Secretary of State for the province, issued his strongest statement yet about the new wave of terror.

"The murders and attempted murders in the past few days have been carried out by individuals and organizations who have abandoned completely any semblance of concern for the people and future of Northern Ireland," he said.

"These organizations are doing the greatest damage, both to their own community and to Northern Ireland as a whole."

He appealed for information, saying that "some people must know something that could bring the killers to justice."

Earlier, Mr Rees had been told that 32 people were being interviewed by the police in their inquiries into the killings.

The three latest murder victims were named yesterday as Joseph Taylor, aged 17, a petrol pump attendant, shot dead in Belfast; Mr Joseph Elliott, a Roman Catholic, shot on a road in Londonderry; and Mr Michael Brennan, a Catholic teacher shot as he played table tennis in a youth club. All three were killed on Tuesday night.

About fifty members of the official IRA's youth movement took over a Roman Catholic convent school in Andersonstown yesterday. Many of the invaders carried hurley sticks and some of the 800 pupils were assaulted in the takeover, which was used to give the school an enforced lecture on the Republican view of education.

Postmistress shot

Mrs Gwen Vaisey, aged 65, a postmistress, was seriously injured in a shooting in a house in the town of Ballyclare, Co. Antrim, yesterday. The figure was 0.19 in 1972 it was 0.20, in 1971 0.21, and in 1964 0.27. The worst was 1967, with 0.74 after 226 deaths in three accidents.



Miners at Woolley colliery, in Yorkshire, voting yesterday on the productivity scheme.

New pay restraint move by TUC

By Paul Routledge Labour Editor

Union leaders yesterday moved to a more restrictive approach to the wage restraint guidelines in the TUC's social contract with the Government, after welcoming the "positive steps" of Mr Healey's Budget.

At a sparsely attended meeting of the TUC Economic Committee, the unions applauded the Chancellor's measures as a further government instalment of its side of the social contract, and discussed the grounds for a further appeal to wage negotiators to exercise self-discipline in pay bargaining.

The issue will be taken up at the monthly meeting of the TUC General Council next week, on the basis of an economic committee document which offers scope for more scrupulous observance of the social contract negotiating advice.

In particular, union negotiators are likely to be asked to give more emphasis to the "twelve-month" rule, which says workers should not receive more than one big increase each year.

The six representatives of the economic committee which has 14 members, at yesterday's meeting also agreed that the TUC's minimum wage target of

£30 a week should be used honestly, to establish a reasonable standard of living for the lower-paid, rather than as a cynical instrument to "jack up" differentials enjoyed by the higher-paid.

A lively discussion on the necessity for repeating and re-emphasizing the code of conduct for negotiators is expected at the general council meeting. There are almost certain to be strong left-wing objections to what will be seen as a "tightening" of the voluntary incomes policy.

Mr Len Murray, general secretary of the TUC, who flew from Budapest, where he was on an official delegation, to attend yesterday's meeting, said the economic committee thought the Budget contained very positive steps which would be helpful both economically and in terms of social justice at the present time.

He said the committee discussed developments in collective bargaining, and that discussion will be continued at next Wednesday's meeting of the general council.

A report from yesterday's discussions would be made to the general council and their discussions would be on the provisions of that. Mr Murray said. There will be no direct recommendations, but the report

is expected to make clear the need for a further elucidation of the wage restraint obligations accepted by the unions as their contribution to the social contract.

Mr Murray defended the unions' record, arguing that there had been many settlements within the TUC guidelines.

He would not be drawn on the details of a confidential TUC background paper which has disclosed "widespread evasion" of the "twelve-month" rule, but added that union leaders yesterday "recognized what we have always affirmed, that it is necessary a flexible policy."

The kind of "reminder" that may be sent out to negotiators would not be "clarification," Mr Murray insisted, because the guidelines were already perfectly clear. All that they were doing was "reviewing the situation and considering whether they will take further steps to remind unions of the guidelines in the social contract, and to remind them of the other parts of the contract."

From that vague description, it may be inferred that the exercise will be an appeal to the unions to interpret the guidelines in the spirit of the basic recommendation that there can be no increase in real living standards in the coming year.

Teachers to get pay rise as lump sum

By Tim Devlin Education Correspondent

The 400,000 teachers in England and Wales are to get some part of their pay increases awarded by the Houghton committee in January. That was decided at a meeting of the Burnham committee, which fixes teachers' salaries, in London yesterday.

The management panel on the Burnham committee rejected a request from the teachers' union to continue with threshold increases after they end this month. Instead they offered a lump sum, for teachers on account of the Houghton report. The teachers will get the increase in their January pay packets.

Mr Edward Britton, general secretary of the National Union of Teachers, said: "This is a very satisfactory solution. Most teachers will

receive more by the end of January in the way of a lump sum than they would have done if threshold payments on the present basis had been continued."

He explained that most teachers got very little from cost-of-living percentage pay increases because their salaries were so low. For example, a threshold increase of 1 per cent was worth only 40p a week in the teachers' pay packet.

The amount of the lump sum will be negotiated at a Burnham committee meeting after Lord Houghton's committee reports. The report is not expected until the end of this month at the earliest. Teachers would not normally have received any increased pay resulting from it until April.

The National Union of Students is likely to approve a national rent strike at its conference at the end of this month. Thousands of pounds will be withheld from universities and colleges.

The union said yesterday that students at nine colleges and universities were occupying their administrative blocks as part of its "week of action" campaign to secure higher grants.

Students in Coventry occupied the city's council house and the police were called in when the students from Warwick University and Lancaster Polytechnic occupied the first floor.

The students' campaign will culminate in a march in London on Friday. But the union's executive is calling for a rent strike next term because of the Government's decision not to freeze students living on the college campus in the rent freeze extension.

Europe urged to set up tougher vehicle tests

A call for a standard European car road safety test much tougher than the present British test was made yesterday by Mr Marcus Jacobson, chief engineer of the Automobile Association.

He told a conference on corrosion in London that a survey on nearly a thousand road accidents showed that almost 1 per cent of cars involved had broken failure probably due to corrosion.

Mr Jacobson said it could be argued that 1 per cent was a tolerable level, but could Britain really tolerate 2,500 preventable accidents every year?

He said the Government should carry out rust tests to decide what degree of corrosion

on vital structures and sub-systems, such as brakes, suspension and steering assemblies, was tolerable before compulsory scrapping.

EEC proposal: The European Community has proposed an annual car inspection test that would be much more comprehensive than the British test (our Motoring Correspondent writes). Based on the German system, under which 150 items on the car are looked at, it would include a check for corrosion.

Breath tests: The number of road accidents in Scotland dropped last year despite a big increase in breath tests, a police chief said yesterday (the Press Association reports).

Pilot scheme for neighbourhood councils set up

By Our Local Government Correspondent

An attempt to bring local government closer to the people is to be launched in Sunderland. A pilot scheme called Ward Watch is to be set up by the Labour-controlled council with Conservative backing.

Councillor Len Harper, chairman of the management committee, said yesterday: "Lots of people have lost confidence. We want them to know that what they say means something and that it will be listened to and acted upon."

Residents in pilot areas will be given explanatory leaflets, and ward councillors will set up committees of representatives.

1973 air safety record best for decade

By Arthur Reed Air Correspondent

Last year was the safest for British airlines for a decade, according to statistics published by the Civil Aviation Authority. Airlines on the British register carried 28,200,000 passengers during 1973, of whom 104 were killed in one accident. The 1972 figures were 25,800,000 passengers carried with 118 killed, also in one accident.

Using the number of fatal accidents in every 100,000 stage flights, 1973 was the safest year for British airlines for 10 years. The figure was 0.19 in 1972 it was 0.20, in 1971 0.21, and in 1964 0.27. The worst was 1967, with 0.74 after 226 deaths in three accidents.

The fatal accident in 1973 involved a Vanguard airliner

which crashed near Basle, on April 10 while on a charter flight. There were no fatal accidents to airliners on scheduled services, but five people died in an air-taxi accident in Norfolk in January.

Scheduled airlines had no fatal accidents during the year and carried 17,300,000 passengers on 378,100 flights. They reported eight accidents, ranging from pieces of an aircraft falling off in flight to undercarriage collapses on landing.

Charter airlines notified three accidents, including the Basle crash. They carried 10,900,000 passengers in 143,500 flights.

Near misses in the air increased from 32 in 1972 to 40 last year. Twelve incidents (10 in 1972) were found to have

contained a significant risk of collision.

Total aircraft movements in British airspace during 1973 rose to 5,600,000 in 1973 as against 5,500,000 the previous year.

British investigators have established with virtual certainty that a bomb in a baggage hold caused the crash of an American Trans World Airlines Boeing 707 off Greece on September 8, with the loss of the 88 people on board.

Investigators led by Mr Eric Newton, a principal inspector of accidents in the accident investigation branch of the Department of Trade, were called in by the Greek aviation authorities after the crash because of their experience with aircraft disasters involving explosives.

Warning not to sell dearer petrol yet

By Roger Vielvoye Energy Correspondent

Garage and filling station proprietors were warned last night that they would be liable to prosecution if they introduced higher prices for petrol before next Monday. Mr John Smith, Under-Secretary of State, Department of Energy, gave the warning after receiving reports that some garages had already introduced the 81p a gallon increase.

The increase in value-added tax does not come into force until midnight on Sunday," he said. "It is illegal to charge higher prices than the maximum price now allowed."

The Petroleum Retailers Association and officials at the Department of Energy yesterday pressed their case for higher margins to deal with the increased costs imposed by the raising of VAT on petrol from 8 per cent to 25 per cent in the Budget.

Earlier the association sent a telegram to Mr Varley, the Secretary of State, warning him that some of the 2,000 members of the organization were proposing to refuse any new deliveries of petrol if their margins were not increased.

Mr Geoffrey Atkinson, secretary of the association, said the plight of the smaller retailers was desperate. Without an increase in margins there would be a reduction in service, including shorter opening hours, and possibly charges for water and air, which have been free so far.

He also said that many retailers would not be able to continue to accept credit cards for petrol when the new VAT rate was introduced. Charges made by the card operators would be accounted for on the gross profit on a gallon of petrol.

It seems that the announce-

ment of further petrol price rises, asked for by the oil companies, will not be introduced for several weeks. Most of the big oil companies have asked the Price Commission for 3p to 4p increases across the board but it is thought that the Department of Energy will load most of the proposed rise on to petrol, increasing the price by a further seven or eight pence.

Benefits for 15m: The package of social security increases forecasted in the Budget will be shared by a total of 15 million individuals and families. Mrs Castle, Secretary of State for Social Services, said yesterday (our Social Services Correspondent writes). The package includes two measures to ease supplementary benefit regulations, to allow people to earn more before benefit is cut and to retain their savings.

The increases, which will be paid from the week beginning April 7, 1975, together with those in July, amounted to a rise in the social security of nearly a half since Labour took office in February, Mrs Castle said.

The supplementary benefit changes, apart from increasing rates in line with other social security benefits, represent the first changes in earnings and capital "disregards" since 1966. Farmers' criticism: The Budget was strongly criticized yesterday by the National Farmers' Union, which said that nothing had been done to relieve the grave financial crisis in the industry (a Staff Reporter writes).

A statement covering all union branches in Britain said there was bitter disappointment that no measures had been taken to bring tax relief or to resolve the industry's liquidity crisis.

Dustmen's ban delays Glasgow clean-up

From Our Correspondent Glasgow

Glasgow's 380 dustmen, who recently returned to work after a four-week unofficial strike over a pay claim, yesterday imposed fresh sanctions, including an overtime ban, which Mr David Jackson, the city director of cleansing, said would seriously delay the clearing of the backlog of rubbish.

Mr Jackson said the corporation was not prepared to pay overtime while the men continued banning work on Saturdays and Sundays. He said the men had also decided to restrict the number of loads, would not man snow watch vehicles, and refused to transfer to spare vehicles for refuse collection.

Mr Archibald Hood, the shop stewards' convenor, said they were seeking support from other unions whose members work for the corporation.

TUC staff vote may cut links with union

By Our Labour Staff

The Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers (AUEW) may be virtually cut off from day-to-day contact with the TUC by industrial action in support of striking clerical staff at AUEW headquarters in Peckham, south London.

The TUC office staff voted to back communication with the AUEW in sympathy with the strikers, whose two-week action has severely affected the working of Britain's second largest union.

Mr Hugh Scanlon, president of the AUEW, said yesterday that the union representing many of the office staff had violated agreed procedure by instructing members to strike before negotiations had been exhausted.

The AUEW's offer to increase the London weighting allowance from £52 to £208 a year was still open.

Halsbury inquiry on pay of radiographers to continue

By John Roper Medical Reporter

Lord Halsbury's resignation as chairman of the Review Body on Doctors' and Dentists' Remuneration will not affect his inquiry into the pay of the eight professions supplementary to medicine, including radiographers.

That is an entirely separate matter, as was Lord Halsbury's recent inquiry into the pay of the nursing profession.

Doctors were concerned last night about how long it will be before the Prime Minister appoints a successor to Lord Halsbury on the review body.

When Lord Kindersley, chairman, and the whole of the review body resigned in June, 1970, because they considered that the review body and its conclusion that in fixing pay awards it must be completely independent.

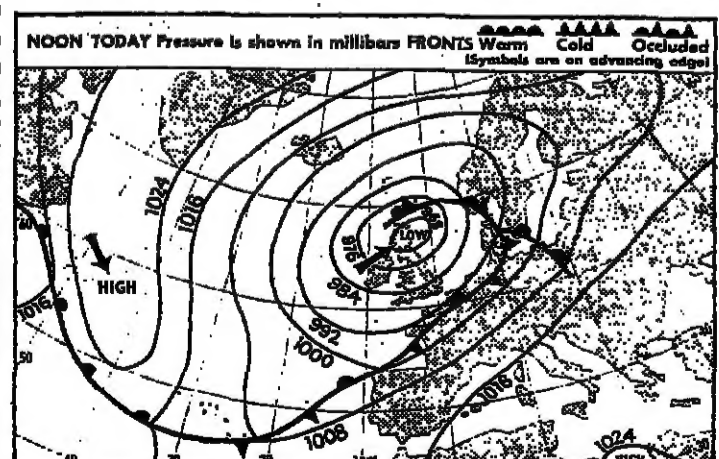
National Board for Prices and Incomes, it was a year before Lord Halsbury and new review body were appointed.

Despite the difficulty in finding someone willing to take on such a difficult post, a chairman should be appointed long before a year elapses.

But, with their 18 per cent interim pay claim lying with the review body since last August and preparations already in hand for the next full claim due to be met in April next year, the British Medical Association would like to see a new chairman appointed within a few weeks rather than months.

The medical profession will want to be convinced that the new chairman is well aware of the royal commission that set up the review body and its conclusion that in fixing pay awards it must be completely independent.

Weather forecast and recordings



Today Sun rises: 7.16 am Sun sets: 4.15 pm Moon rises: 7.51 am Moon sets: 4.20 pm

New moon: 12.53 am. Lighting up: 4.43 pm to 6.48 am. High water: London Bridge 1.31 am, 7.10 (23.4ft); 1.48 pm, 7.11 (23.3 ft). Avonmouth, 7.01 am, 13.30 (43.7ft); 7.22 pm, 13.30 (43.6ft). Dover, 10.51 am, 6.7m (22.1ft); 11.13 pm, 6.7m (22.1ft). Hull, 6.45 am, 7.4m (24.4ft); 6.09 pm, 7.4m (24.2ft). Liverpool, 11.02 am, 8.9m (29.2ft); 11.22 pm, 8.7m (28.6ft).

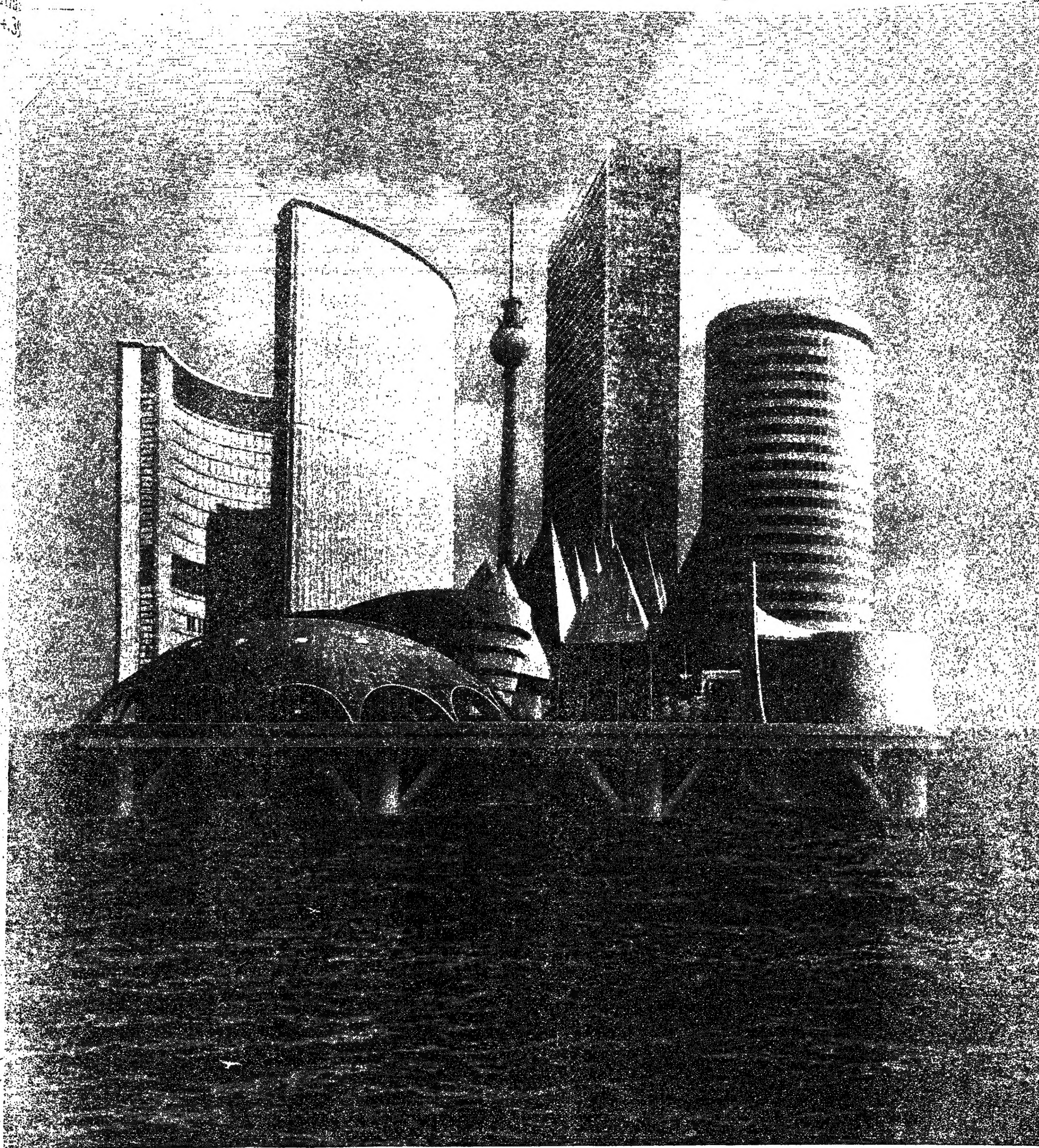
Area forecasts: London, SW, Central S, East Anglia, E Midlands, Channel Islands: Bright intervals, showers, perhaps longer periods of rain, with SW strong or gale; max temp 10°C (50°F).

W Midlands, Wales, E, NW, central N, NE, England, Lake District: Bright intervals, showers; wind SW strong or gale; max temp 9°C (48°F).

Isle of Man, Borders, Edinburgh, W, Fair; S, rain, S, sun.

	C	F		C	F
Algiers	21	10	Cologne	21	48
Amsterdam	18	46	Connon	21	79
Athens	18	63	Dublin	11	62
Barcelona	16	61	Edinburgh	18	61
Beirut	21	12	Geneva	13	57
Bombay	28	98	Helsinki	13	57
Berlin	13	56	Funchal	23	70
Birmingham	13	55	Gaza	19	60
Bristol	10	50	Gibraltar	18	61
Buenos Aires	21	50	Hamburg	11	62
Cardiff	18	50	Helsinki	13	57
Cairo	28	82	Jerusalem	8	46
Canton	28	82	Istanbul	14	57

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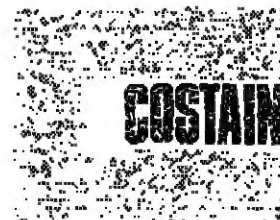
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HOME NEWS

Navy minister meets dockyard men and promises no closures

From Our Correspondent

Dunfermline

None of Britain's four naval dockyards will be closed in the foreseeable future, Mr Judd, Under-Secretary of State for the Navy, said at Rosyth dockyard yesterday.

Reports that the Rosyth and Devonport yards might be closed and reopened as North Sea oil bases were ludicrous, he said.

Whatever the outcome of the Defence Review, to be published shortly, "we are going to re-quire four naval dockyards whose main priority will be to keep our Fleet up to scratch. And the dockyards are, broadly speaking, fully loaded with work."

When spare capacity occurred, "we should have to balance this with the amount of naval defence work that could be brought back from private contractors with the contribution the yards could make to other national economic priorities, such as North Sea oil development."

Mr Judd hinted at an expanding role for the Navy and air rescue services, which might be taken out of Ministry of Defence control.

As a result of the Law of the Sea conference Britain might have extended responsibility, if she had an exclusive 50-mile economic zone.

"As a nation self-sufficient in energy by the 1980s, we should have to take out insurance policies for the protection of resources including fishing and I would certainly see the Navy

making a firm contribution in this direction," Mr Judd said. There was also the matter of traffic control and policing sea-ways in order to avoid collisions and accidents. An analysis in depth was being prepared.

Mr Derek Stubbs, a leader of the dockyard workers, said Mr Judd had given the assurances they wanted.

Rosyth's programme was extensive and included work on Polaris nuclear submarines, which represented two fifths of work at Rosyth. "However, in slack periods the workers would welcome a spin-off into North Sea oil," Mr Stubbs said.

Significant timing: This is the most categorical assurance yet given on the future of the four naval dockyards (four Defence Correspondents' report). Its timing, two or three weeks before the promised parliamentary statement on the Defence Review makes it particularly significant.

Rosyth had not been considered most at risk. That honour fell to Portsmouth.

Mr Judd's reference to the importance of protecting North Sea oil interests came as no great surprise. The present government has always placed a high priority upon the Royal Navy's duties in home waters and Mr Mason, the Secretary of State for Defence has commissioned a long-term study.

It all falls into the new pattern of priorities which should emphasize Britain's defences at home, followed by Europe, with East of Suez and even British responsibilities on NATO's flanks coming a very poor third.

Ratepayers' 'rebellion' warning on Clay Cross

From Our Correspondent

Chesterfield

Mr Crisland, Secretary of State for the Environment, will be warned today that he will face a rate rebellion throughout north-east Derbyshire if ratepayers are forced to bear the financial burden of the Clay Cross affair.

A delegation from North East Derbyshire District Council, which took over Clay Cross in April, will tell Mr Crisland to settle the matter, not expect the council to do so for him.

At a meeting yesterday of the district council's policy committee Mr Robert Cochrane, leader of the council, said he would tell the minister that 18 out of the 24 parish councils in the new district had indicated that they had no intention of paying any of the Clay Cross deficit.

The delegation will ask the minister to tell the authority now to recover the deficit. It will be suggested to him that a separate rate should be levied for Clay Cross.

During the debate yesterday Councilor Roger Foster, leader of the minority Conservative group, said: "The auditors' report on Clay Cross paints a picture of a disgraceful state of affairs and deplorable mismanagement over the last two years. Many of the 18 parish councils in the new district will not be prepared to meet a rate levied to meet these costs."

Councillor John Dunn, secretary of Clay Cross Labour Party, urged the delegation to ask Mr Crisland to lift all penalties and surcharges on the rest "rebels".

Prison population still falling

By Peter Evans

Home Affairs Correspondent

A further fall in the prison population was disclosed yesterday in the annual report of the Prison Department. The average last year was 36,774, 1,554 fewer than in 1972. The downward trend began in 1971 after a steady increase over the previous 26 years.

Although there was slightly less recorded crime in 1973, a more important reason for the decline is the fall in custodial sentences for men.

Changes in the rules now mean that all time in custody counts towards sentence and more prisoners are now granted parole. At present about two fifths of all prisoners eligible are successful.

The largest absolute reduction was in the male adult sentenced population, which fell by 1,206 to 22,786. There was a fall of almost 200 in the adult borstal population.

The number of women in custody remained high, with average populations of 704 and 323 respectively, the report says. The figures are higher than in 1972, and will continue to make overcrowding inevitable, until the rebuilt Holloway prison is completed.

Generally, the fall in the prison population reduced overcrowding, but it remained high, particularly in local jails.

It is towards reducing that and meeting any further population increase that the building programme has been modified. The start of new projects will provide places for about two

thousand inmates. The department obtained clearance for further schemes which, when completed, will provide about 1,200 places. Work began on a new prison at Featherstone in Staffordshire and on extensions to existing prisons, borstals and detention centres.

More than £2m was spent on education for people in custody, with remedial classes first priority. Literacy tests given to 22,449 prisoners, 9,791 borstal trainees, and 9,065 detention centre trainees disclosed that about 6 per cent had reading ages below eight years, 8 per cent between eight and 10, and 26.5 per cent between 10 and 12.

At the other end of the scale, 3,291 people who entered for the GCE examination gained 2,900 passes, a success rate of 70 per cent. Four prisons have facilities for Open University courses. Thirty-eight people sat for end-of-year examinations in 49 subjects. They obtained four distinctions, two merit awards and 42 passes.

Increasing costs and prices and shortages of fuel, materials and components help to turn a profit of £318,689 by prison industries in 1972-73 to a loss of £506,387 in 1973-74.

The report says the average cost of maintaining an inmate in 1972-73 was £1,840, compared with £1,620 in the previous financial year. Allowing for inflation, the average cost fell slightly.

Report on the work of the Prison Department, 1973 (Stationery Office, £1.10).

Anger over Hereford redevelopment plan

From John Young

Hereford

A public inquiry opens next week, in an atmosphere loaded with frustration and ill-feeling, into proposals for redeveloping some six acres close to the centre of Hereford.

Pagebar Investments Ltd. of London, last week rejected an appeal by the city council to withdraw its development application. The company says it is determined that the inquiry shall go ahead, although there is little chance of government approval.

The city council is furious with the county authorities for rejecting a scheme for a smaller adjoining site which it had prepared in partnership with Taylor Woodrow. The new county council embraces Herefordshire and Worcestershire; the former Herefordshire council fought the amalgamation and there is

still strong feeling that councilors in Worcester have no business interfering.

Taylor-Woodrow has reluctantly withdrawn from the joint project, which was for offices, shops, storage and a car park on land acquired by the city.

The plans, had circumstances been different, would probably have been readily approved. But on November 15 last year, less than three weeks after Taylor-Woodrow's application, Pagebar came forward with a much larger scheme. It was opposed by conservationists and councilors.

It would also have involved the loss of the second oldest bowling green in Britain. Pagebar offered to dig up the turf and replant it on the roof of the proposed new car park.

Pagebar said, the scheme "resulted from the findings of an independent inquiry commissioned by the county of

Hereford and carried out in 1962." Three areas were dominated then for possible future redevelopment, including the land now under discussion.

It was however clear that, if Pagebar's scheme on its own was too large, there could be no question of allowing both it and the Taylor Woodrow project to go ahead concurrently.

To try to resolve the conflict, the Department of the Environment earlier this year called in both schemes for a public inquiry.

In June the new county council decided to oppose the Pagebar scheme and the inquiry, and in September unexpectedly announced that it would also oppose Taylor-Woodrow's plans.

When Taylor-Woodrow withdrew, Pagebar offered to sell the freeholds on its site to the city in return for a long lease. But relations were too embittered for any compromise.

Gifts from abroad in Primate's auction

From Penny Symon

Canterbury

If one owns enough furniture to fill two palaces, also has received gifts many visits abroad it is his right to retirement to fit into a small cottage in Oxfordshire.

At an unusual auction will be held today at the end of the Palace of the Archbishop of Canterbury, who is 70 and retires tomorrow after years.

Several hundred lots cover a wide range and are expected to net more than £5,000. Ramsey does not have to income tax or value-added tax the sum and he is expected to keep the money himself.

Yesterday was viewing and the public, mostly aged women, grasped opportunity to poke round palace. Views of the cathedra were admired from the dais, and one we exclaimed that the items were more than they were worth because of where they came from. She had her eye on the vacuum cleaner.

Most of the rooms open, and the furniture of other household goods is laid out for inspection. In the glass, finger decanters, ovens, and ing bowls stood in the kitchen while the spare dinner sets were on view in an eating room.

In this bedroom lurks a small, dark, rickety wardrobe, a chest of drawers and various other engravings of his palace. The curtains, too, will be for auction, as well as six chairs, sheets, blankets, bathmats and a crock.

Dr Ramsey has more than any of his predecessors and many of the were presented to him on sea tours. An African cased table lamp, a moose skin clock, walking sticks, an ivory box were among items listed. A brick which might not delight donors overmuch, but Dr Ramsey cannot fit all gifts in at Cuddesdon.

Visitors were showing interest in two Russian saucers, comprising saucers, spoons, forks, dishes, a gift from the R. Orthodox Church. There is a teaset from Vietnam.

Mr Walter Brindle, Dr Ramsey's butler for 13 years, is also retiring, said: "We leave here the place we quite empty. Some furniture goes to the Church. Some goes to the poor and goes with palaces, but that is all away."

Mr Robert Webb, the diocesan in charge today, was not unkind of for to dispose of their goods in this manner.

"We did not for the deacon about eight years when he retired," he said expect this sale to make more than £5,000 easily, although the silver is a dr think some of the archbishop and sideboards are valuable. There are no res on any of the items."

Small man's resentment led to four deaths

A coroner's court at Ton yesterday heard a verdict murder against Michael B. a man who shot three people at the local employ exchange on October 3.

A verdict of suicide recorded on Mr Brown, a body was found at exchange. Aged 31, he said from a condition known pituitary infarction, and only 4ft 6in tall.

His victims were Miss Yeo, aged 27, of Pre Paignton, Mr John L. aged 25, of Newton Abbot, Mr Kenneth Watkins, aged of Lymington, Torquay.

Mr Henry Sykes-Balls, coroner, was told that he found in Mr Brown's flat Church Road, Torquay referred to his exasperation not getting a suitable job to prejudice because of small stature.

Detective Inspector O. Johns said Mr Brown was patient of Dr M. J. Atwill, said in a statement that Brown was mentally adju to his condition, and he (he doctor) had no que about signing a shotgun case for him.

An employment officer Mr Brown had declined sev job openings.

National Trust acquires two Lakeland farms

From John Chartres

Manchester

The National Trust, which is already the biggest private landowner in the Lake District with a freehold of about 80,000 acres, has acquired two more farms and nearly a thousand acres of fell land for permanent preservation.

The farms have been acquired under the will of Commander E. C. Wrey, a lover of the Lake District, by an arrangement with the Treasury by way of estate duty. They are Underhelm Farm at Grassmere and Fieldhead Farm in Eskdale.

Underhelm is tucked in beneath the southern slopes of Helm Crag overlooking Grassmere and the 80 acres of land is visible from the A591 road. A flock of 220 sheep graze the common fells around Easedale Tarn. The farm is let to Mr Norman Hind and will be kept in use as a traditional hill farm. A century old farm the farm has already been restored and

modernized by the National Trust and is let to a young farm worker.

Field Head, of 119 acres, lies at the foot of Eskdale under Birker Fell. With it comes a flock of sheep, which grazed on Ulpha Fell, and the tenant, Mr Terence Pitts, will continue to work the farm.

The third and largest acquisition is Castlerigg Fell, nearly a thousand acres of land on the east side of Derwentwater extending from the road around the lake up to the skyline. It has been bought by the National Trust out of funds given to it by the public for the preservation of the Lake District and with the help of a £10,000 grant from the Countryside Commission. The land includes Falcon Crag, popular with climbers, and the summit of Bleaberry Fell. The purchase will enable a public footpath to be created linking existing National Trust property at Great Wood and Ashness.

Photograph, page 19

Population curbs challenged by Warrington

From a Staff Reporter

Manchester

Warrington New Town Development Corporation has challenged two of the options put forward by Cheshire County Council in its structure plan for the county.

Mr David Binn, the Corporation's general manager, says that the second and third options in Cheshire's scheme would reduce the planned growth of Warrington.

The corporation supports Cheshire's "first option," which accepts a population growth in Warrington of about 44,000 up to 1986 and about 32,000 extra jobs.

Cheshire's second option envisages a population growth of about 37,000. The third option foresees a growth of 25,000 and Mr Binn says that would leave Warrington to "go it alone in competition with other areas."

Home meters to assess demand for water

From Arthur Osman

Birmingham

The Severn-Trent Water Authority is planning to install meters in 600 homes chosen at random at Mansfield, Nottinghamshire, in the next year to obtain detailed information on use of water so that it can plan for demand.

The authority's policy and resources committee will be asked to approve the experiment today. Yesterday, an official said: "This is not the end of the wedge for general metering of domestic supplies. We shall be choosing homes at random. As we are asking for a lot of information, residents will be perfectly free to refuse to take part."

The authority serves a population of 8,500,000, and domestic consumption and waste accounts for two thirds of the total volume of water supplied and reclaimed.

The experiment over the next four years will cost about £105,000 and it is hoped to extend to 5,000 homes at a further cost of £150,000.

Householders will be asked to make daily meter readings and keep a diary of water use. They will be paid £10, and will not be charged for any cost exceeding their normal water charge. Forecasting domestic water use in Britain has been based on extrapolating rates of growth in total water consumption and the growth of population and

demand a head. It is felt that the technique should be supplemented by forecasts based on a more analytical approach.

The authority is seeking to discover how much water is used for flushing lavatories, personal hygiene, cooking and drinking; how much in washing machines and dishwashers, and how much in gardening and car washing.

Details should emerge about waste. The authority aims to discover why, for example, 24 gallons is used a head a day in Birmingham and 26 in Wolverhampton, compared with 43 gallons in Gloucester, Cheltenham, north Staffordshire and Nottingham. Efficiency of the distribution systems accounts partially for the difference.

'Stolen' Cyprus fruit watch

Customs and Excise officials

were warned yesterday to watch out for Cyprus citrus fruit allegedly stolen from the island by Turkish occupation forces and exported to Britain under false documents.

Mr Michael Erotokritos, the Cyprus Government's commercial counsellor in London, said lemons and grapefruit had been plundered from groves in and around Kyrenia and Morphou.

"Apparently our imagination does not suffice to imagine different ways of tackling problems; and yet this is exactly what we have to do if we want to cope," Professor Dahrendorf said. He is giving the lectures under the general title of "The New Liberty—Survival and Justice in a Changing World". There was little disagreement

Professor Dahrendorf gives warning about the inflation mentality

By a Staff Reporter

The reason inflation seemed incapable of solution today was that people saw it in the perspective of expansion, Professor Ralf Dahrendorf, Director of the London School of Economics and Political Science, said in his first Reith lecture on BBC Radio 4 last night.

"Apparently our imagination does not suffice to imagine different ways of tackling problems; and yet this is exactly what we have to do if we want to cope," Professor Dahrendorf said. He is giving the lectures under the general title of "The New Liberty—Survival and Justice in a Changing World". There was little disagreement

that persistent creeping inflation undermined the foundations of free society; and nothing confirmed more dramatically the already widespread suspicion about the inability of governments to implement their promises than the continuation of two-digit inflation rates.

"Inflation has become the medium of a more or less hidden redistribution struggle between those who are able to keep pace, because of their market capacity, and those who are not. The potential of this conflict, like all concealed struggles, is nasty. It includes the danger of a return of variants of fascism."

Professor Dahrendorf said that another three or four years of two-digit inflation would

change the free world into a world in which inflation mental had spread, making it increasingly difficult to lend credence to programmes of stabilisation.

Inflation was a phenomenon of expansion, belonging to a world in which people had been reared on the expectation of permanent increase in amount of money available to them. They pressed for an increase even when it was not warranted by an equivalent growth in production.

The historical alternative expansion was not stagnation but improvement—qualitative rather than quantitative development. Growth must become a question of better rather than more.

If you employ men and women the Equal Pay Act is your business

The Equal Pay Act has two simple basic aims:

- to ensure equal pay and conditions for men and women employed on the same or broadly similar work, or work that has been given equal value under a job evaluation scheme.
- to remove discrimination from collective agreements, employers' pay structures and wages orders.

But it may not be so simple for you to introduce equal pay; it has to be thought out, costed, planned and negotiated.

The Act took all this into account. Employers were allowed well over five years, from May 1970, when the Act became law, in which to complete their arrangements for introducing equal pay.

This generous transitional period is now drawing to a close.

By 29 December 1975 everyone who employs men and women will have to comply with the Equal Pay Act. And this applies to every firm, no matter how large or small.

what are you doing about it?

If you haven't already started making arrangements for equal pay, you'd be wise to start now. Time is moving on.

If you have any doubts about the full obligations of employers under the Equal Pay Act, you can find out quickly and easily. The Department of Employment has published "A Guide to the Equal Pay Act 1970" and an explanatory leaflet "Equal Pay—What are you doing about it?". These give the addresses of Conciliation and Arbitration Service Regional Managers who can help you with any problems. Either or both of these can be obtained free by completing and returning the coupon to:

H.M.S.O. (LS1A), Cornwall House, Stamford Street, London SE1 9NY.

Please send me a copy of:

A Guide to the Equal Pay Act 1970..... ☐

Equal Pay—What are you doing about it?..... ☐

(revised 1974)
(Extra copies can be supplied on request)

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ISSUED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT.

HOME NEWS

Government accused of criminal neglect over livestock crisis

Staff Reporter
 "The unions in Wales are unable to hold their members in check after next unless the Government takes the 'grim reality' of the livestock crisis into account," Mr. Emyr Iwan Jones, Liberal MP for Montgomeryshire, said in a speech yesterday.

Mr. Jones, who has an upland farm in Montgomeryshire, said: "It is bad for young people to see that democracy does not appear to be working. Because we are in a minority we appear to be swept aside."

Mr. Jones said the situation continues to worsen, and when the agricultural community starts talking in these terms a breakdown in this country will be imminent. With a socialist government in power I cannot understand why they do not realize the pain these people are suffering.

Mr. Hooson, Mr. Jones and other representatives all agreed that the difficulties were caused by low market prices and high feed costs, which meant that farmers were selling at a substantial loss. The irony of the situation was that they had been actively encouraged to change to beef production.

Mr. Hooson was speaking after demonstrations by Welsh farmers against the import of beef cattle and on the day of the funeral of Mr. William Jones, aged 57, a Montgomeryshire farmer, who committed suicide.

Mr. Hooson said: "There is no doubt that the crisis is attributable solely to the cultural crisis. The very heart and soul of the Welsh people is being affected."

Mr. Hooson said, having a devastating effect on the social fabric of Wales. "Welsh culture depends on a vibrant and prosperous community living in the rural areas of Wales."

With literally thousands of farms facing ruin, the very life of Welsh social and cultural life are threatened with extinction. Our villages, our towns, our schools, our religious establishments are all threatened by the present crisis.

Mr. Hooson said: "This is why the farmers are so militant, and I think that their militancy will increase." Mr. Hooson, who was accompanied by representatives of farming organizations, said there was a desperate need for the immediate introduction of a guaranteed price for livestock.

One young farmer, Mr. Tom Jones, who has an upland farm in Montgomeryshire, said: "It is bad for young people to see that democracy does not appear to be working. Because we are in a minority we appear to be swept aside."

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In brief

Mason loses libel action

Mr. Cyril Davis, aged 65, a builder and Freemason, of Broadlands Avenue, Shepperton, Surrey, yesterday lost his High Court libel action against the widow of a fellow Mason who accused him of disgraceful behaviour.

The jury gave a verdict in favour of Mrs. Vivienne Denham, aged 49, a shorthand typist, of Burpham, Guildford, Surrey, after Mr. Justice Bristow had held her accusation, in a letter to the Grand Secretary of the United Lodge of England, to be an occasion of qualified privilege. She was awarded her costs.

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A man has been charged at Nottingham with malicious wounding after the death of Arthur Scrimshaw, aged 57, of Redcliffe Gardens, Nottingham, a former police sergeant, who was found collapsed in the transport yard where he worked as a security guard, the Nottinghamshire police said yesterday.

Women's Institutes in Devon have been called in by Devon County Council to help to investigate the disappearing woodlands of the county. A fifth of the broad-leaved woodlands have been changed to conifers or felled.

Lincolnshire County Council is spending £10,000 to give householders an explanation of the rate levy before announcing its 1975-76 budget.

Stephen Cartledge, aged 22, son of the former Assistant Chief Constable of Bath, was placed on probation at the Central Criminal Court yesterday for three years for robbing women in the West End of London.

Mr. Cartledge, a student of Lower Almondsbury, Bristol, pleaded guilty to taking a car without consent on May 14 this year; robbing Caterina Ocallo of £5 on August 4; robbing Geoffrey Sumner of £1 on August 12; and robbing Josephine Ward of £10 on August 13.

Det. Sergeant Thomas Wheatley said Mr. Cartledge was asking for other offences to be considered. Including the ones in the indictment, he admitted 11 robberies, one attempted robbery, one burglary, 14 motoring offences and one offence of theft from a car.

Dr. Walter Neustatter, a consultant psychiatrist, said Mr. Cartledge was suffering from a psychoneurotic element. Judge Griffith-Jones, the Common Serjeant, said Mr. Cartledge should undergo treatment and during the next year should live in a hospital as long as doctors required.

Stephen Balogh, aged 28, son of Lord Balogh, Minister of State for Energy, got fed up with the evidence of a pornography trial and planned to enliven it with laughing gas. It was stated at St. Albans Magistrates' Court, Hertfordshire, yesterday. But he was seen acting suspiciously by the police.

Mr. Balogh, a solicitor's clerk, of Ladbroke Grove, Notting Hill, London, spent 12 days in jail accused of contempt of court. He had been given a six-month sentence by Mr. Justice Melford Stevenson for the alleged offence but the Court of Appeal quashed the sentence and conviction.

Mr. Balogh pleaded guilty yesterday to stealing nitrous oxide from a hospital. He was given a two-year conditional discharge.

From Our Correspondent
 St. Albans

Minister's son sentenced for gas theft

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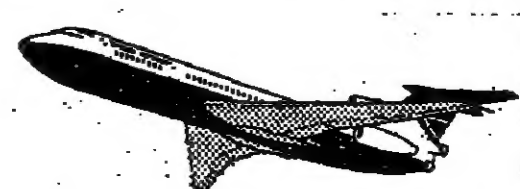
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Quick Gate Check-In. Makes a European Superflight faster on the ground.

If you're off to Europe on business from Heathrow, and you've no heavy baggage, speed straight from your car through passport control and security.



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Shelter wants abolition of most tied housing

David Leigh
 The abolition of most tied housing, with council licensing and supervision of any remaining tied houses, is proposed by the Shelter organization in a report published yesterday.

Tied housing, with all its inequities, is a bigger sector than rented furnished accommodation in Britain, the report says. "One of man's basic needs has become a bargaining counter and we have reached a situation where many people are seduced to the tied housing trap because of the shortage of cheap housing in cities and in rural areas."

There are more than a million tied dwellings in Britain, where a house goes with the job and a job may mean homelessness with little legal protection, the report says.

Some farmworkers' tied cottages must remain, the report adds. Dairy stockmen must be close to their herd. But local councils should license essential tied houses, ensuring that they are in good condition, and guaranteeing a council house when the worker leaves the post.

All other farm cottages should be let under the protection of the Rent Acts, after a transition period. That would exert pressure on rural councils to provide enough suitable alternative housing in their areas, with government money if necessary.

The Shelter report, prompted by the number of eviction cases that come before the organization, appears at a time when pressure is growing for reform of agricultural tied housing. In spite of the opposition of the National Farmers' Union, it says it would be difficult to run farms without the tied houses, the Government has promised some legislation.

The National Union of Agricultural and Allied Workers has been hampered in its long campaign by lack of industrial power and an inability to have electoral influence on the Labour Party because rural

seats usually return Conservatives. But it is in a stronger position now than for some time. The abolition of tied cottages was included in Labour's manifesto, and Mr. P. F. Wilson, Minister for Housing and Construction, has promised interim legislation to make it easier for evicted workers to obtain a six-month "breathing-space" from the courts.

The Government has promised eventually to abolish tied cottages and bring them under the protection of the Rent Acts. That will also involve persuading rural councils to acquire more housing.

The farmworkers' union, which sees the abolition of tied houses acting to push up farm wages and improve conditions, says there are many empty cottages on farms.

The farmers' union said the Shelter proposals would be divisive, if stockmen had only tied cottages. "Obviously there will be a need for amendments to the system as time goes by, but our argument is that there is a need to continue the system. There is majority support for its retention."

A study of the tied cottages system is being undertaken by the Tavistock Institute for Human Relations, with part finance from the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. That may provide a basis for legislation.

The Shelter report says miners also have many tied houses. Up to half of the coal board's pit cottages are occupied by retired or former miners, and there is pressure in some areas from miners themselves, or from the board, to put working miners back into them.

Shelter's report says that discharged servicemen suffer from having lived in tied housing. Almost all London boroughs will not take Servicemen's applications on need alone, but need residence qualifications.

Tied Accommodation, Shelter, 76 Strand, London, WC2 5DP. Leading article, page 17

Science report
 Astronomy: Missing mass of galaxies

The "missing mass" of galaxies has long been a puzzle to astronomers. It is fairly well known how the brightness of a star is related to its mass (the amount of matter it contains) and by extending that knowledge to galaxies it is possible to estimate how much mass they contain.

Using a completely different approach, astronomers can also estimate the total mass of all the galaxies in a cluster, by calculating how much matter is needed for gravity to stop the cluster from flying apart.

But the two techniques often give widely different answers. The mass of the visible stars in galaxies often is nowhere near enough to explain how they can exist in stable, gravitationally bound clusters.

It seems that the only explanation is to postulate that there is "extra" dark matter contained somewhere within clusters of galaxies. It might be in the form of black holes, to take a fashionable possibility. It might exist as dust and gas in the spaces between galaxies, although that seems unlikely according to the latest X-ray observations. Or it might exist as cold gas and dust directly associated with individual galaxies, a possibility investigated in detail by Dr. Juan Elinasto and colleagues at the W. Strovbe Astrophysical Observatory in Estonia.

In one study, the Estonians team have estimated the masses of galaxies that occur in pairs, using the dynamic evidence of their motions relative to one another. Spectroscopic measurement of the Doppler shift of the light from those galaxies enables the astron-

omers to work out the speed with which one galaxy orbits the other, and from that measurement it is a simple matter to determine the masses of the galaxies. The technique suggests that the invisible coronae of the galaxies may contain 10 times as much mass as the total of the visible stars.

Now, in a paper in *Nature*, the same team has made a slightly different approach, by investigating the properties of families of galaxies, like the system made up of our own galaxy and the Magellanic Clouds. Once again, it seems that 10 times as much matter is present than can be seen in visible stars, and that the matter is distributed throughout a broad region of space—a galactic coronae rather than concentrated in black holes or dead stars.

The evidence comes from a study of our galaxy and its companions and the three spiral galaxies M31, M81 and M101 and their companions. According to Dr. Elinasto's calculations, it seems that elliptical companions are strongly concentrated around the parent galaxies whereas non-elliptical (spiral and irregular) ones populate preferentially the peripheral regions.

That segregation, they say, is connected with the presence of interstellar gas in the companion. Ellipticals contain hardly any such gas, but spiral and irregular galaxies contain a lot. And the only agent capable of producing the segregation (according to the Estonians) is an interaction with gas surrounding the parent galaxy.

According to that idea, the "original" gas in the ellipticals has been blown away by gas from the parent—a kind of coronal wind. That would stop star formation early in the evolution of

the nearest galaxies, leaving them as compact ellipticals, while more distant companions would not be affected and could develop the more sprawling features characteristic of spirals and irregulars.

Since the boundary between the two kinds of galaxy will occur at a distance that depends on the amount of gas in the coronae and is constant, this provides a clue to the mass of the parent galaxy. With those new estimates of the amount of mass in galaxies the "missing mass" puzzle is eased but not completely resolved.

Many cosmologists, for example, have suggested that the entire universe ought to be gravitationally closed or bound. Without such a restriction, we have a situation of creation at a definite point in time (the "big bang") with permanent expansion for infinite time. That is not entirely a pleasing prospect and offends the aesthetic sensibilities of some cosmologists.

Even with the revised mass estimates, the universe seems to contain, in the form of galaxies, only a fifth of the matter needed to make it a self-contained closed system, which is required by such ideas as the oscillating or cyclical theories of cosmology.

So while Dr. Elinasto's group have found out where some of the missing mass is, others will no doubt continue to investigate the possibility that more invisible mass might exist in intergalactic space.

By Nature-Times News Service
 Source: *Nature*, November 8 (252, 111, 1974) and July 26 (250, 309, 1974).
 © Nature-Times News Service, 1974.

هكذا من الأصل

How much sugar do we need?

Mr. Peart is going to Luxembourg on Monday to argue the case for the British housewife with the Common Market.

She needs sugar, and she needs it urgently.

Sugar comes from two sources—beet, grown in Europe, and cane, grown in the Commonwealth.

Each year we eat 2,650,000 tons of sugar. And because of the beet crop failure we are only growing 650,000 tons ourselves.

Which means we have to import **two million tons**.

We used to get it from the Commonwealth but our last supplies run out in February.

And Europe, too, has a sugar shortage.

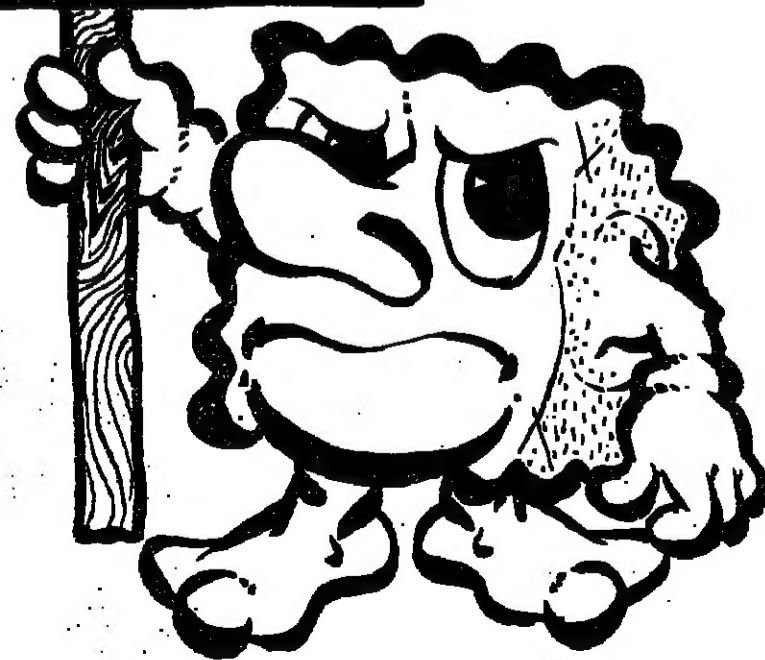
Unless the U.K. has long term assurances of receiving the 1.4 million tons of Commonwealth sugar and can purchase the balance on the world market, we'll be **two million tons short**.

We must have that agreement **now**. It takes two months to import sugar. It takes years to grow it.

When the Common Market ask the question, how much do you need? Mr. Peart will give them the answer. Straight.

Two million tons. Now.

**SAVE
OUR
SUGAR!**



'I can't face my future'

'I'm hungry, I live in a slum, have no hope of being properly educated and little chance of growing up to enjoy a decent life. Please help me!'

The world's population is growing faster than our ability to provide our teeming millions with food, housing, education, jobs and medical care. At Population Countdown we're trying to help in a unique and lasting way.

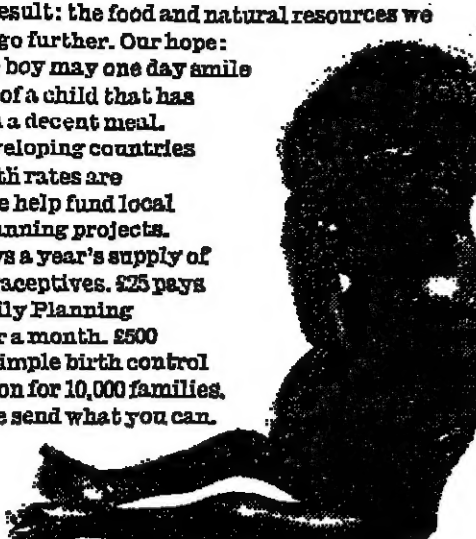
We're sponsored by the Family Planning Association and we're raising funds to help people understand the need to limit the size of their families.

The result: the food and natural resources we have will go further. Our hope: this little boy may one day smile the smile of a child that has just eaten a decent meal.

In developing countries where birth rates are highest we help fund local family planning projects.

\$5 buys a year's supply of oral contraceptives. \$25 pays for a Family Planning worker for a month. \$500 provides simple birth control information for 10,000 families.

Please send what you can.



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This week in The Listener

The 1974 Reith Lectures

Starting this week, The Listener is printing the six 1974 BBC Reith Lectures. Professor Ralf Dahrendorf, Director of the London School of Economics, considers whether our civilisation can survive the pressures of pollution, overpopulation and the economic crisis, and achieve a new liberty for the individual in an equal and just society.

The Other Way

Dr. E. F. Schumacher, who accurately predicted the current energy crisis sixteen years ago, is guardedly optimistic about the current food and fuel shortages and the future. He writes about a more appropriate use of modern technology which could make us more self-sufficient and which might even make the working week an enjoyable experience.

A Decision-Maker

Christopher Chataway, a former Minister for Industrial Development, interviews Sir Arnold Hall, Chairman and Managing Director of the Hawker Siddeley Group, whose 1973 sales of over £500 million ranged from Trident airliners to garden furniture.

The Unsettled Peace

John Tusa is currently writing in The Listener, describing the course of the Cold War in Europe from the end of World War Two, through crises and confrontations, up to the recent moves towards détente.

The Listener

At your Newsagent now: 12p.

SIR KEITH JOSEPH ON UNIVERSITIES

'... separate the vocational aspects of higher education from the pursuit of knowledge for its own sake.'

'... the polytechnics must be reinforced in their proper function as institutions of advanced vocational training and a number of existing universities might usefully be converted to the same purpose.'

Also:
Edward Shils on where universities went wrong in their relationship with governments.

THE TIMES
Higher Education
SUPPLEMENT

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OVERSEAS

Food talks disclose reluctance of rich states to help needy

From Peter Nichols
Rome, Nov 13

The world food conference was tonight approaching its final three days with one informed official participant described as "just some slight hope" of ending with a degree of achievement.

Pessimism arose after accounts of an unsatisfactory luncheon meeting at which some sort of commitment had been hoped for from the principal grain-producing countries to keep available sufficient supplies of cereals to provision the poorest nations until the next harvest.

At the same time, a resolution put forward originally by a group of developing countries, among them oil-producing countries calling for the establishment of an international fund for investing in agriculture in developing countries was running into serious criticism from some of the developed countries. So much so that doubts were expressed as to whether it would provide any effective basis for approaching the main issue of increasing agricultural production.

The unfortunate United States delegation remained at the centre of criticism, while Americans attending in an unofficial capacity continued to embarrass them still further. Senator George McGovern, one of the Democratic Party's Congressional advisory committee, described the situation at a press conference this morning as comparable with the Munich crisis in 1938.

He said: "We are all in the same boat and that boat is sinking." He then proposed that the nations of the world should all reduce their military budgets by 10 per cent, which would produce a worldwide savings of \$20 billion (about £8,700m) a year. Simultaneously, the oil-exporting nations should earmark 10 per cent of their new oil income, amounting to \$7 billion.

"I then propose that these military and oil profits set-aside totalling \$27 billion be turned over annually to an international food authority to give us the means for ending hunger on this planet."

He knew that among other difficulties the American delegation had been persuaded last week into sending a cable to Washington asking for authorization to announce here that one million tons of grain would be made available, and had then been left without an answer. They were still awaiting an answer from Washington tonight.

The luncheon meeting was one of a series of contacts organized by Dr. Addeke Boerma, the director-general of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), to establish the real needs of the hungry countries and the readiness of the great cereal producers to make supplies available. There already had been agreement that this group of exporters and representatives of nations in difficulties should meet on November 29 and it had been hoped by the FAO that some sort of commitment could be announced.

Instead, the American representatives decided that estimates of needs were still too varied to justify a meeting at policy level and the Soviet Union failed to appear.

A high conference official commented after the luncheon that countries were still not ready to sacrifice immediate national interests in favour of international interests. His comment could be regarded as a reflection on the conference. He added that the difference between American estimates of requirements and those prepared by the FAO was in the region of 1,500,000 tons of cereals.

American officials were extremely reluctant to discuss the luncheon at which it is said that the prospect of really substantial and prompt aid for the Bangladesh famine victims and India's under-nourished children was suddenly dismissed and referred to inquiries to Dr. Boerma himself. When asked if he would comment, Dr. Boerma said "No" and disappeared. So did Mr. Dick Gregory, the American comedian who was supposed to have begun a 24-hour fast last night to protest against the failure of President Ford to authorize the American delegation to make available immediately one million tons of grain for famine areas.

Former Ethiopian premier faces trial over famine

Addis Ababa, Nov 13.—Mr. Aklilu Habte-Wolde, the former Ethiopian Prime Minister, and 34 people who served under him are to stand trial for negligence over the famine in Wollo province.

A report of a two-month investigation by a 15-member commission of inquiry into the mass deaths in Wollo said that he and 26 people who served as ministers should be tried for official neglect of duty by Ethiopia's supreme military tribunal. Another eight people who held non-ministerial posts will also face the same charges. They include two ministers in the present Government.

Mr. Endalkachew Makonnen, the Prime Minister whose tenure lasted four months, people the Aklilu cabinet and who was forced to resign last February, will also stand trial because he was a member of the former government.

The report specifies in detail the responsibility of each minister—those for agriculture, community development and social affairs and information—in the failure to fight the famine, but also says the whole cabinet was collectively responsible. Among other personalities to stand trial are two former governors of Wollo and the present Ministers of Works and Land Reform, respectively, Mr. Guechew Bekele, and Mr. Bellete Gebre Tesfaye.

During the Aklilu administration, the two were chairmen of a special transport committee which, the report said, failed to do its duty on transporting supplies to the starving.

The general manager of the Ethiopian news agency, Mr. Ato Abbebe Andemariam, was one of the officials accused of failing to expedite news about the plight of the people of Wollo, so that aid could come to them.—Agence France Presse.

New arms supplies give Kurds hope of stopping advance by Iraq forces

From Edward Mortimer
Derdand, Northern Iraq, Nov 13

New deliveries of ammunition in the last few weeks have greatly increased the confidence of the Kurdish nationalist leaders, who are holding out in this region against overwhelming superior Iraqi Government forces. They now seem almost certain to prevent any further significant Government advance before the snow comes and are hopeful that the Government forces may even be obliged to retreat with heavy losses.

The Kurds are unwilling to identify the source of their new supplies, but they appear to be confident of supplies of artillery and ammunition. There is no sign of any armoured vehicles being deployed on the Kurdish side and still less of aircraft.

The main objective of the Iraq assault, which has been in progress since early August, is to break through into this valley on the Iraq frontier to the basin of Rawandiz which is about 45 miles west of the frontier. Scattered up and down the valley around the snow-capped peaks of the Rawandiz range are the main administrative and military centres of the Kurdish revolution, led by the separatist General Barzani.

The assault is now concentrated on two main fronts, one at Rawandiz at the western end of the valley and the other at Ranya, over the mountains to the south. According to Mr. Idris Barzani, General Barzani's son and to all intents and purposes his Defence Minister, the Government has deployed three and a half to four infantry divisions and 12 artillery batteries on the Rawandiz front and three and a half divisions with eight artillery battalions on the Ranya front, plus a total of 550 tanks and the Air Force equipped with the latest and most modern Soviet aircraft.

On the south front, according to Mr. Idris Barzani, the Kurds have about 12,000 men armed with largely obsolete weapons but who have a remarkable determination and sincere belief in their cause.

His brother, Mr. Masoud Barzani, who acts as chief of intelligence, puts Kurdish casualties for the whole war up to October 15 at 535 killed and 130 wounded, not including the 100,000 who have been killed and 952 wounded. On the Government side, he claims 5,260 killed and 9,392 injured.

This morning I paid a visit with two British colleagues to the Kurdish command on the Rawandiz front at its headquarters in a cave beside the Hamilton road, one of Kurdistan's very few metalled roads. Known to his forces as 'Kak Sami', he is a member of the Politburo of General Barzani's Kurdistan Democratic Party (KDP). Under his more official name of Muhammad Mahmud Abdo Barzani, he is Minister of Northern Affairs in the Iraqi Government until March this year.

In March the KDP left the Government after refusing the terms of a ceasefire and the economic development of Kurdistan. "I am destroying now many things which I built," he told us ruefully today, "including a fine hotel on the highest hill in Rawandiz which took three years to build. Now it is a military camp and the target of my shells since yesterday."

He added that there were no families living in Rawandiz. The Kurdish population had fled when the Government troops occupied the town in August. The Government forces made some important gains in August when they occupied Rawandiz and also the town of Qala Diza, which is south-east of Ranya. Since then their progress has been very slow since all routes from these points to the Kurdish headquarters area are very mountainous and relatively easy for the Kurds to defend.

They have apparently given up trying to advance directly up the metalled road from Rawandiz towards Chouman and instead have been directing their main thrust northwards towards a village called Beehe which is on the dirt road built by the Kurds to link their headquarters with the western part of Kurdistan, called Dadinan. Their main success in this direction so far has been the capture of a mountain called Zorak where their biggest advance occurred as recently as the night of October 24.

It was that same night that Mr. Abdulrahman, who had recently returned from a mission to seek support in Europe and the United States, took over command of the Rawandiz front. In his view, the little progress they made was due to the fact that the Kurds were out of ammunition.

"This is not a partisan war here, but a frontal war in which land is precious, you cannot fight such a war with nothing but rifles," he said. "Now we are in a much better position."

A big Government attack was expected by the Kurds on November 8 and they attribute its postponement to the effectiveness of their own killing. As Mr. Abdulrahman puts it: "They are in a situation of self-blockade." They have put their armies in a basin where they can be seen by our posts and easily shelled. They have the choice, either to leave them at the mercy of our artillery or to withdraw.

They have already withdrawn the 20th and 3rd brigades and one or two battalions which had lost 25 divisions has been dismantled but the 20th brigade, which is their best, has now been reorganized and brought back.

The Kurds have also been stepping up their partisan operations behind the Government lines. Mr. Idris Barzani claimed last night that in the previous 24 hours they had carried out very successful operations in the Kirkuk region, including the cutting of an oil pipeline and the destruction of a pumping station and a power station. They had also captured four policemen and killed some others in Sulaymaniyah and destroyed five vehicles with mines.



Mr. Yasser Arafat, the Palestinian guerrilla leader, acknowledges the applause of his supporters before addressing the United Nations General Assembly.

Arafat warning of a new war

continued from page 1

the partition of Palestine, and returned to the present. It all went to show, he said, that Zionism should be linked with imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism and racialism.

Mr. Arafat referred to the decision by the General Assembly yesterday, by which South Africa was excluded from this autumn's sessions. The same thing, he suggested, could happen to Israel.

He also gave a warning about a fifth war in the Middle East, which he accused Israel of preparing for. Such a war, he said, could mean nuclear destruction and "cataclysmic annihilation."

Eric Marsden writes from Jerusalem: Nabulsi, the chief town of the northern part of the West Bank, was the focus of demonstrations in support of the PLO today to mark Mr. Arafat's appearance at the United Nations. Elsewhere, including East Jerusalem, guerrilla plans for a total commercial boycott were thwarted by strong security measures.

Shops remained closed throughout the morning in Nablus and children boycotted school and held demonstrations in favour of the PLO. There were scuffles at one secondary school as police moved in to break up the demonstration. Shopkeepers reopened their shops in the afternoon after Military Government officials had warned a delegation of merchants of severe consequences if the strike were not called off. There were accidents on a smaller scale, between Arab demonstrators and police, at Jenin near Nablus, but an attempt to secure a boycott failed. Shops in Ramallah opened late after a tour by security patrols and a brief demonstration at a school was broken up.

Beirut, Nov 13.—Several thousand people, including highly armed Palestinian commandos in battle gear, marched through Beirut today. All organizations affiliated to the PLO observed a holiday. Palestinian refugees, students and schoolchildren flocked to join the marches as they headed towards the PLO offices.

The mass-circulation Lebanese newspaper *Al-Nahar* said Mr. Arafat spoke to the United Nations about a state "which he has not yet built, has not taken over and has not yet entered."

Young Armenian separatists jailed in Soviet Union

Moscow, Nov 13.—Eleven young Soviet Armenians have been jailed for terms ranging from two to seven years for organising a neo-communist "National United Party of Armenia", Andrei Sakharov, the dissident physicist said today.

Quoting what he described as "completely reliable information" from Yerevan, capital of the transcaucasian republic, he said one other trial was in progress and nine more people were arrested last month in connection with the case.

Breakout fails

Bangkok, Nov 13.—Prisoners in death cells made an abortive attempt to break out of a Bangkok prison last night. Border patrol police moved in to maintain order, the prison authorities said today.

US general on defensive over remarks on Jews

From Our Own Correspondent
Washington, Nov 13

Air Force General George Brown, the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff here, is in deep trouble today for remarks he made, which might be considered anti-semitic. He told a student audience last October 10 that Jewish influence in America "is so strong you wouldn't believe it."

In remarks first published in the *Washington Post* today, he said: "We have the Israelis coming to us for equipment. We say we can't possibly get the programme like that. They say, 'Don't worry about Congress, we'll take care of the Congress.'"

"Now this is somebody from another country, but they can do it. They own, you know, the banks in this country, the newspapers, your money is in this country."

The general was giving a lecture at Duke Law School.

He suggested one possible result of a new war in the Middle East. "You can conjure up a situation where there is another oil embargo and people in this country are not only inconvenienced and uncomfortable, but suffer and they get tough-minded enough to set down the Jewish influence in this country and break that lobby."

General Brown was chief of the Air Staff last year and organized the airlift to Israel during the October war which saved Israel from defeat. The Pentagon has commented that his remarks were "a very unfortunate mis-expression of the general's opinions."

Jewish organizations have protested and General Brown has vigorously denied anti-semitism. He had tried to cover too much ground in a single answer to one question on the Middle East situation and it just came out too damn poorly.

Jordan amnesty for crimes against security

Amman, Nov 13.—King Hussein of Jordan today proclaimed a general amnesty for people convicted of crimes relating to the security of the state. The prisoners will be released tomorrow.

A government announcement did not specify those benefiting from the amnesty, but political sources said that it affected mainly Palestinian guerrillas.

In an interview published in a Beirut magazine today, King Hussein said that there were about 100 Palestinian guerrillas in Jordanian jails. In Beirut, Palestinian sources put the number at about 1,000.—Reuters.

Police remove students

Madrid, Nov 13.—The police today removed students from the science faculty of the Madrid Autonomous University to prevent an illegal meeting, called to discuss proposals for a new examination system, student sources said.

Mr Karamanlis offers early referendum on monarchy

From Our Correspondent
Athens, Nov 13

Mr. Constantine Karamanlis, the Prime Minister, promised tonight to hold a referendum on the future of the monarchy. His New Democracy Party came to power after next Sunday's general elections.

In a television address, he sought to dispel claims by rival parties about an alleged secret plot to call off the referendum and restore King Constantine on his throne, about a secret agreement to partition Cyprus, and about a commitment to amnesty the junta leaders.

The Prime Minister's party is criticized for refusing to state its position on the monarchy. All other big parties have opted in favour of a republic.

Mr. Karamanlis's opponents assert that any commitment before the elections would split his party under the present constitutional arrangements. A referendum is to be held within 45 days from next Sunday's election to enable the Greeks to determine whether their country shall be a monarchy or a republic.

Mr. Karamanlis rejected as unfounded claims that his Government was ready to support a partition plan for Cyprus. Turning to the popular issue of punishment for the junta, he said his Government had not only purged over 100,000 junta-worshippers from the administration, it had decreed laws that paved the way for the present prosecution of the junta leaders for all their misdeeds.

Meanwhile, leaders of the Communist coalition United Democratic Left (EDA), who addressed a vast rally in Athens tonight, voiced their fear that it would be unrealistic to rule out the possibility of another coup.

Mr. Elias Efton, the veteran EDA leader whose umbrella served to bring together the Communist faction of the Greek Communist Party, told the meeting that "the military, the police and the administrative machinery set up by the junta survived largely intact," and he demanded a purge.

Chinese Communist Party warns Army

Peking, Nov 13.—The People's Daily today, in a warning of unprecedented severity, called on the Chinese Army to submit unconditionally to the authority of the Communist Party.

In what appeared to be a warning against the possibility of a test of strength, it said: "We absolutely must not permit the Army to become an instrument in the hands of careerists." This warning, together with pressing calls for "unity" which have been increasing in the last three months in the Chinese press, follows rumors that the campaign to criticize Lin Biao, the former successor-designate to Chairman Mao, has brought negative reactions from certain sectors of the High Command.

One rumour was that at the end of September the majority of regional military commanders refused to go to a meeting of the top political leadership.

The People's Daily specifically linked its warning to the "evil influences" left by Lin Biao, who died in 1971 allegedly after an attempted coup.—Agence France-Presse.

Richard Harris writes: The key sentence is, of course, "We absolutely must not permit the Army to become an instrument in the hands of careerists." This warning, together with pressing calls for "unity" which have been increasing in the last three months in the Chinese press, follows rumors that the campaign to criticize Lin Biao, the former successor-designate to Chairman Mao, has brought negative reactions from certain sectors of the High Command.

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Rockefeller admission on Goldberg book

From Fred Emery
Washington, Nov 13

Mr. Nelson Rockefeller today admitted it was he, and not his brother Laurence whom he blamed repeatedly a month ago, who first authorized financial backing for a derogatory book about Mr. Arthur Goldberg in the 1970 election campaign.

Mr. Rockefeller, appearing before reopened Senate hearings into his fitness to be confirmed as Vice-President after disclosure of his massive gifts to associates apologized profusely, especially to his brother. Over and over again he said he was "embarrassed and humiliated" by his mistake, which he put down to forgetfulness. The hearing was televised live.

Democratic senators appeared as much interested in how he came to put out the wrong version only a month ago as in the decision itself in 1970. Mr. Rockefeller agreed: "Nobody's going to see this is going to have happened," but insisted it was the truth. He testified under oath.

Mr. Arthur Goldberg, a former Supreme Court judge, was Mr. Rockefeller's opponent in the 1970 governor's election in New York. When the disclosure of Rockefeller backing for the book first emerged a month ago, Mr. Rockefeller, in three successive statements in the days following October 10, denied having heard about the book, until asked in September by the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI).

Above all, and repeatedly when the \$500,000 involvement of his brother Laurence became public knowledge, he expressed regret that his brother had never asked him about it. Had he done so, he said, he would have told him to have nothing to do with it.

At the same time, Mr. Rockefeller assumed "full responsibility" for the book, and apologized to Mr. Goldberg, who insisted there must be more to it.

There was Mr. Rockefeller now admitted it was he, who first suggested his brother be brought into the financing of the book.

It had all been a matter of only 15 minutes in the midst of a busy campaign in 1970, Mr. Rockefeller pleaded. He now agreed it was "a hasty, ill-considered decision." He apologized to his brother for having got him involved in an undertaking which, he claimed, "is out of character for the family."

Mr. Rockefeller now admitted he was approached, in mid-campaign, by Mr. Jack Walls, who he knew well, who was looking for financial backers for the proposed book. Mr. Rockefeller now remembered that he referred his petitioner to his lawyer. He also sent a message to his brother asking for help in finding "investors."

His brother did not have time to find others. He simply authorized his own staff to underwrite \$50,000 while others were sought. None were forthcoming, so Mr. Laurence Rockefeller was sole "underwriter."

Mr. Rockefeller lamented: "My mistake was that I should have killed this project in the beginning, when Jack Walls originally brought it to me."

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ERSEAS

American oil tests off coast of South Vietnam may induce North to launch full-scale offensive

Bruce Palling

Nov 13
A hand-written notice on board stuck on the oil rig door in both Vietnamese and English is simple and direct: "Pecten is not issuing any job applications".

scutivity of the American company explained: "We do it to stop the stream of people asking us for work in this couple of weeks."

on, a subsidiary of the Shell Oil Company, had last month that its test well off South Vietnam had produced oil at a rate of 1,514 barrels

fact combined with an South Vietnamese saying that the prospect of more than \$1,000m (£435m) in two years was certain, has created a Government

But it is difficult to get a measure of confidence in officials and Western

mist, who emphasize that between six months and a year before it can be sure here are commercial yields

area, let alone enough to badly needed foreign

ings for the South Vietnamese Government.

as if the tracts, has found in commercial yields of

nd gas, American officials would be three years at

very least before oil pro-

duction could begin. Other Western officials speak of more than five years.

There has been much interest in South Vietnam's oil concessions, which stretch around the southern coast of the country for about 150 miles. Pecten has started a third test from its offshore rig on one of three tracts which it was given last year.

The two lease sales held so far by the South Vietnamese Petroleum and Minerals Agency have gained nearly \$50m (about £22m) and more can be expected from a third lease sale proposed for early next year.

At least three other oil groups will be starting tests within the next 12 months and already Mobil is reported to have begun operations on one of its tracts. One Western economist said:

"For the moment, the psychological effects are really the only benefits to the Government."

Yet, if there are proven reserves off the coast, there is the possibility of international investment and credit. Some of the opposition groups in Saigon are unhappy about the discoveries as they feel that the recent announcements will strengthen President Thieu's hand.

There also is speculation that should the tract prove to be the key to South Vietnam's economic survival, it could

easily prompt North Vietnam to launch its much discussed post-ceasefire offensive sooner rather than later.

Should the sums for aid in general be reduced, as the mood in Washington suggests, it will be difficult for the South Vietnamese Government to maintain the status quo, both militarily and economically.

While exports have climbed from \$23m (about £10m) for 1972 to a projected figure of \$75m, imports have remained around \$700m and promise to cost even more this year.

In the same period, American Aid staff estimate the wages of soldiers and civil servants have decreased by 40 per cent in real terms, so that the country as a whole is decidedly less wealthy than before the January, 1973, ceasefire. There is practically no private foreign investment in South Vietnam except for the oil exploration; and while plans have been announced for a Hyatt hotel and a Hilton, observers doubt whether they will get under way in the present circumstances.

The newly emerging Roman Catholic-organized People's Anti-Corruption Movement has made a rice distribution in central South Vietnam a major issue, accusing President Thieu's relatives of profiting from a rice shortage by charging high transport costs for rice supplied by America.

25,000-man guard for Mr Ford in Tokyo

From Peter Hazelhurst

Tokyo, Nov 13

In what is described as the most elaborate security arrangement ever conceived in the country, the Japanese police are planning to mobilize 25,000 men to protect President Ford from potential attacks by radical Red Army students or left-wing demonstrators when the American head of state arrives in Tokyo on Monday to begin a four-day visit.

Newspapers said today that the police will mobilize a total of 100,000 men but police refused to confirm or deny this estimate. Foreign Office sources suggested that 25,000 men would be on duty every 24 hours wherever the American President moved.

Powerful trade unions and left-wing opposition parties have already threatened to mount a series of massive demonstrations next week against the transportation of American nuclear weapons into Japanese ports.

The series of mysterious bomb explosions in Tokyo has brought fears the Red Army movement might attack the President's party. As a result, the police are taking no chances when President Ford arrives at Haneda airport on Monday afternoon to become the first serving American head of state to visit Japan since the two countries' relations were formulated 100 years ago.

It is understood that a planned motorcade may be scrapped and Mr Ford will be taken by helicopter between the airport and the state guest house in Akasaka in the city centre.

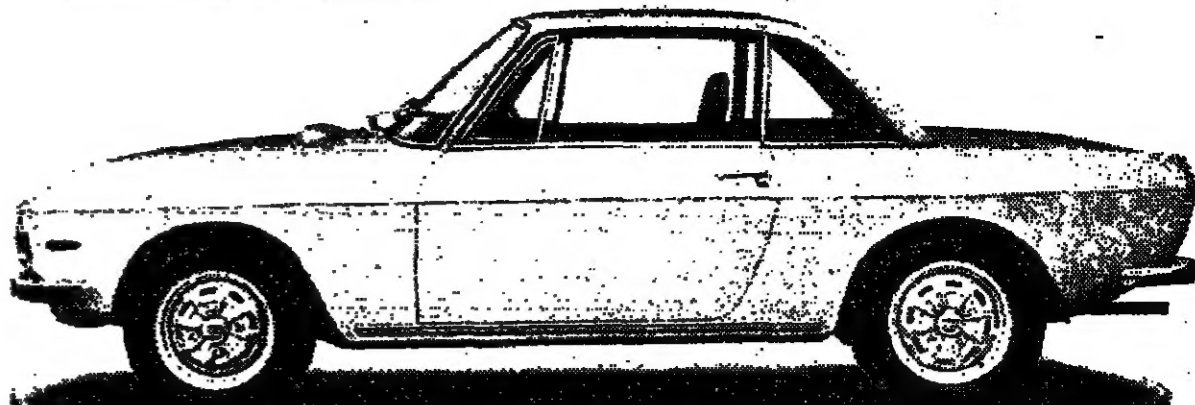
It is also understood that the United States Embassy has reserved all rooms in a 17-storey hotel which overlooks the entrance of the state guest house. The hotel is about 500 yards from the entrance and security agents believe it could prove an ideal spot for a sniper. The Government is contemplating plans which will permit only five Japanese and five American journalists to witness many events. In the name of security, journalists from third countries are to be excluded.

On Tuesday Mr Ford is expected to meet Emperor Hirohito and will be introduced to Japanese dignitaries at the Imperial Palace.

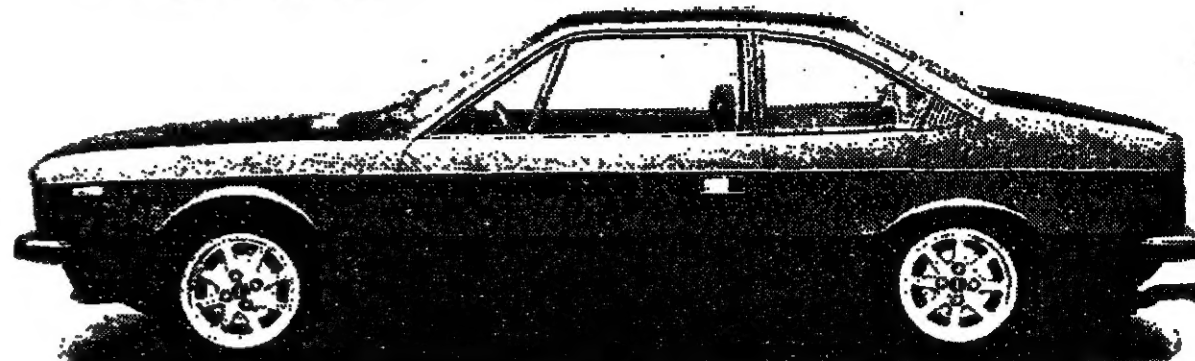
On Wednesday he will meet Mr Tanaka, the Prime Minister, for formal talks on bilateral relations and the economic crisis before he flies to the former capital of Kyoto.



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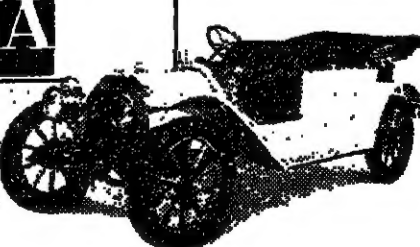
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eleven MPs were among protesters outside the American Embassy yesterday urging adherence by Saigon to the Vietnam peace treaty

Australians cautious over plan to boost economy

Our Correspondent

Bourne, Nov 13
The general reaction in business and industrial circles to the Australian Government's proposals to stimulate the economy submitted by Mr Whitlam, the Prime Minister, to the House of Representatives in Canberra last night, has been of cautious welcome.

The trade union movement greeted with enthusiasm the cut in personal income tax and the ease of substantial funds for using, but many business

men thought the cuts in company tax should have been larger. They all, however, warmly welcomed Mr Whitlam's announcement that he was

pressing the Prices Justification Tribunal to give particular attention to the problem of sustaining and stimulating an adequate level of private investment and of maintaining rates of return on capital which would induce new investment.

Mr Sneddon, the Opposition leader, said that Mr Whitlam's economic measures were "window dressing". Mr W. Weir, a Liberal MP, said that Mr Whitlam was like "Napoleon retreating from Moscow".

A spokesman said compensation could be an obstacle in the way of an agreement.

India has made a counter-claim demanding damages for a hijacked Indian aircraft which was burnt at Lahore airport on February 2, 1971. Two days later the flight ban was put into effect.

A High Court judge has held that the Indian aircraft was hijacked by an Indian border security man and taken to Pakistan at the instance of Indian intelligence. The hijacker was sentenced to seven years' jail by a Pakistan judge and he may be sent to India under an agreement to repatriate nationals of both countries.

Indians honour prosperity with fireworks

From Our Own Correspondent
Delhi, Nov 13

Forgetting famine and high prices, Indians today celebrated Diwali, the festival of lights, with the customary crackle of fireworks, lighting of lamps and candles, and exchange of gifts.

Although shops reported that business this year was not as brisk as usual in the days preceding Diwali, there were evidently still plenty of Indians with money to burn.

Not quite as literally as those depicted today in a cartoon in *The Hindustan Times*.

This showed a group of rich Indians using rupee bank notes as paper off a row of fireworks, from which more burning rupee notes belch forth, while an emaciated, half-naked beggar looks on, ignored by the merry-makers.

Diwali, which is the most important holiday in India, is held on the day of the new moon of Kartik (October-November) one of the lunar months of the Hindu calendar. The holiday is observed in honour of Lakshmi, the Goddess of Prosperity.

According to legend, on this day, Vishnu, the husband of Lakshmi and one of the three main manifestations of the Hindu deity, killed a giant and that afterwards women went to meet him with lighted lamps. In memory of this, small earthenware lamps and candles are displayed by householders throughout India, turning towns and villages into fairy realms of flickering light.

World chess postponed because Karpov is ill

Moscow, Nov 13.—Today's twenty-second game in the chess match between Anatoly Karpov and Viktor Korchnoi to decide a challenger to Bobby Fischer for the world championship has been postponed because Karpov is unwell.

With three more games to play, Karpov's lead has been reduced to 3-2.—Reuter.

Pakistan claims £10m over India's ban on flights

Pakistan claims of \$25m (£10m) compensation for an Indian ban on overflights by Pakistani airlines during 1971 will be on the agenda when the two governments resume talks on air links on November 18.

Besides the claim for compensation the two sides will try to reach agreement on resuming flights over each other's territory and establishing links between some cities.

Pakistan claims compensation for having to use a longer route between Karachi and Dacca as a result of the Indian air space ban during the 1971 crisis which led to the emergence of Bangladesh.

A spokesman said compensation

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THE ARTS

Festival of festivals: 50 films in 20 days

David Robinson

The fourteenth London Film Festival opens on Monday, November 18, with an invitation premiere of Peter Hall's *Akenfield*, adapted from the novel by Ronald Blythe. After that it is a rough and tumble of around 50 London premieres and various programmes and shorts packed into 20 days in the National Film Theatre's two cinemas.

This year's festival is remarkable for the line-up of big names: Bresson, Welles, Franju, Jancsó, Resnais, Olmi, Rivette, Szabo, Fassbinder, Kluge. The geographical distribution too is surprising: 29 films from Western Europe, 10 from North America, five from Eastern Europe and only five from the whole of the rest of the world, with nothing from the emergent Third World cinema apart from a two-year-old film from Cuba. Looking back over the rest of the year's film festivals (and London calls itself a "festival of festivals") it is hard to pinpoint any startling omissions, so that this London representation must be taken as some kind of commentary on current world production trends.

France and the United States are dominant at the festival, each with a record eight entries. The French films include Alain Resnais's *Stavisky*, a suave period melodrama which views the celebrated swindler of the Thirties (played charmingly by Jean-Pierre Belmondo) in relation to the larger politico-social affairs of the period. Robert Bresson's *Lancelotti du Lac*, which I originally noticed, retrospect, stirring curiosity for another look at the huge close-ups of armoured legs and horses' eyes dilated in terror; the castle shadows and rickety jousts and riderless horses; all the evidence of a crumbling illusion. Georges Franju's *L'homme sans visage* is a thriller in the full baroque manner of *Judex*, a revisiting of the poetic world of Feuillade.

Orson Welles's *Fake* is a throwaway piece, tacking together bits and pieces left over from François Reichenbach's documentary about Elmer de Hory, which fortuitously included shots of De Hory's biographer, Clifford Irving, who was to prove a fake on a grander scale even than the art forger himself. It is easier to resist Valerian Borovczyk's superficially elegant, essentially tawdry *Contes Immoraux*, despite the assurances of the festival publicity which is inclined to overstate a little that it is "an expectedly controversial masterpiece... of uncanony power".

It is perhaps a personal quirk that I find an equal resistance to the two Jacques Rivette films, *Out 1* and *Le Spectre* ("one of the great monuments of the modern cinema, a complex 4-hour dazzling master-



The baroque manner: L'Homme sans visage

piece driven from a 12-hour televisual film") and the admittedly livelier *Celine et Julie* (which I have not seen). Rivette's three-hour delight on a grander scale even than the art forger himself. It is easier to resist Valerian Borovczyk's superficially elegant, essentially tawdry *Contes Immoraux*, despite the assurances of the festival publicity which is inclined to overstate a little that it is "an expectedly controversial masterpiece... of uncanony power".

The American entry is headed by Terrence Malick's brilliant first film *Badlands*, a brilliant first film *Badlands*, a re-creation of a realistic incident of the 1950s when a 15-year-old girl was swept off on a killing spree with a 25-

year-old retarded dustman, fulfilling movie-induced fantasies. The saga is told through the girl's eyes as she narrates it in the flat unimpeachable tones of Confession magazines. *Buster and Billie*, a London Festival Choice, neither seen at earlier festivals nor yet shown to the press, appears to be another piece of melancholy nostalgia, have not yet seen Maurice Pialat's *La Gueule Ouverte* but I am assured (not by the festival publicity) that it compares with his attractive first film, *L'Enfance nue*.

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Derren Nesbitt and Jenny Runacre

The Highwaymen Round House

Irving Wardle

The Goethe Institute strikes again. Last week it brought us a Munich group alleging German collusion in the overthrow of Allende: now, with Schiller's first play, it offers a *Sturm und Drang* gloss on the Baader-Meinhof affair with a cast of 20. Even in home-grown festivals, cultural patronage rarely indulges this degree of national self-criticism.

The story of Karl Moor, cheated out of his inheritance by a wicked brother and leading a disaffected band away into the forest to exact retribution on a corrupt society, applies to more places than Germany in the 1790s. Moor, in the grip of his idea, sees his campaign as a purifying fire; but before long it is blazing indiscriminately. A bomb goes off killing 60 bystanders; one of his men throws a baby into the flames. Finally his men converge on the family estate and demand his beloved Amelia as their prize: a splendid instance of romantic gesture coming home to roost.

The production is strikingly set on a bare timber stage (by Ralph Koltai) mined with electric lifts and lit by David

Hersey's directional spots which can create a dappled sunlight glade or a burning house. It also includes a secret weapon in the person of Johannes Milikan whose taste for ridiculing tragedy has clearly survived the debacle of the Chichester *Oedipus*. *Die Räuber* is indeed a melodramatic piece, but that element must be accepted for the sake of everything else that goes with it.

Out in the forest, things are played reasonably straight, although the robber band are as blankly indistinguishable as an amateur operatic chorus, and all Derren Nesbitt has to do to prove his authority is to sweep them out of the way with a lazy arm gesture. Back at home, however, it seems we are meant to be enjoying a laugh. Richard Huggert's eccentric but able performance as an old Irish retainer, the performances are uniformly dreadful.

As old father Moor, Alistair Hunter turns in a vague caricature of feeble-minded senility; Jenny Runacre likewise turns into a peevish, shrill-voiced grotesque who goes through the motions of delivering laugh lines that contain no basis for laughter. Mr Nesbitt also doubles as Karl's evil brother Franz, distinguishing him with an asthmatic croak and crippled stance which are both patently artificial.

LSO/Souströt Festival Hall

Paul Griffiths

The winner of the second Rupert Foundation conductors' competition held in the Fairfield Halls at Croydon last week, was Marc Souströt. He is a recent graduate of the Paris Conservatoire, where he was a pupil of Manuel Rosenthal. Perhaps future appearances with the London Symphony Orchestra will show how much he has learnt from his teacher's mastery of the French repertoire; in Tuesday's winners' concert at the Festival Hall he presented Beethoven and Brahms.

It is perhaps unreasonable to judge conductors in isolation: their more important qualities emerge during the course of association with a particular orchestra, and more than a few days are required

for that rapport to develop. So if the orchestra was sometimes loosely tied on Tuesday, the fault need not be inherent in M Souströt's style.

His command of ensemble was at its most definite in the opening item, David Lord's *Incarcare*, which was specially commissioned for the competition. It is a rambling work, mostly mysterious in feeling, with room for sustained string chords, reiterating percussive rhythms.

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The City Royal Court

Charles Lewsen

This is a Japanese rock musical created by Yutaka Higashi for the commune of performers and musicians known as the Tokyo Kid Brothers.

The title of the company is something of a misnomer. The "Brothers" include dynamic and appealing girls as well as virile and athletic men; and if I have to label their show as a rock musical, I should add that the Western rock is asked out with music in traditional Japanese modes, and played on samisens as well as bassoons, electric guitars and an amplified piano.

Japan has always been culturally hospitable if not promiscuous, deriving its religion and art from China and India; but the Americanization of the country has no doubt been one of its other cultural invasions. That, at any rate, is the message of this show, which depicts a group of disenchanted young people frenetically pursuing

the cult of the motor cycle (the son of a Negro GI and a Japanese woman descending from the flies on a shining Honda is your *Deus ex machina*), and the same time resenting the urbanization of their country.

The extremity of the Japanese situation should highlight the endemic disintegration of social identity, communal and personal. However, the issues are rarely more than glanced at: "This world is full of pollution" is flung in as a second act afterthought, which allows no relation to be established between physical and intellectual impurity; the scene in which the youngsters are barred from their territory by the preserves of mining transvestites or brutal police.

Moreover, the issues, when they are raised, are often clouded by the thematically natural, but nevertheless uneasy, switching of language. We do not simply go from Japanese to English, much of the evening is couched in translationese: "I work six days a week to pay the rent for

my dingy apartment."

Moreover, even when a line is couched in actual English (as a lapsed member of Equity, I took especial comfort from the bright-eyed affirmation "You become a star when you die"), pronunciation tends to produce ambiguity. "The town is called Ingium, one of the characters spelled; fortunately, before I could reach for my pocket atlas, she rephrased it: "The town is cold and gloomy."

However, the presentation transcends the script's simplifications and sentimentalism. Itsro Shimoda's music, in its varied styles, has grace as well as vitality. The sets by Jun Maeda and Makoto Inoue balance some charming snow effects with tougher pop art images and the performances have an animal dynamism that is really exciting.

In the dances it is the men who, for sheer guts, excel; but there is a scene in which Toshiko Inoue, as a girl demanding to be made pregnant, responds in a manner that is admirable in its honest and complete lack of sensationalism.

light. The strings, however, did well in achieving the pianissimo that was often asked of them, and within that section the cellos and basses tended to be more muted than the rest.

A top-heavy sound does not necessarily indicate a lightweight production, but much of the symphony did pass for one. Though M Souströt's refusal to over-conduct was unusual and admirable, he might usefully have brought some of the drive he showed in the finale to edify parts of the work.

His disposition of the orchestra in Brahms's violin concerto, and yet his purpose was a strange one. The opening bars, fiery but cool, set the tone: Brahmsian emotion was heightened and made more mercurial; nevertheless, the music was held at a distance, demonstrated rather than interpreted. Ida Haendel's solo playing had the solid and sensible strength generally thought more characteristic of the composer.

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I gave a box to three children and told them to get on with making puppets from the contents. They got no further guidance, which is just as well, because I am just no good at that sort of thing. But the kit is a collection of things that become a kind of treasure box

to younger children. Glossy pearls; fur fabric pieces, shiny materials, buckles, coloured pipe cleaners and all manner of exciting bits and pieces are in the kit, in little Polythene bags and with woolly, stage hair or raffia to make long blonde tresses. Deliberately, there are

no real instructions, just the chance for children to do their own exploring of the box. The basic puppets, of which there are four, have plastic foam heads and plain, fabric bodies. Wire underframes could make them freestanding but there are holes in the heads to allow use

on the hand. Once made, the puppets become the main characters in plays involving scenery and props—combined with the Beaver Wendy-house theatre these would be fun. Fions made the two puppets in the centre. Of the left-hand puppet, she says it could be a

witch doctor, a miserable Roman senator, a monster or a Munster, a hippy "wearing strange costume as they do", and an "Aboriginal (or Australian Indian, sort of)". She sees the right-hand puppet as a clown, Harold Wilson, Eric Morecambe, a mad football supporter (her brother being one so he was included), an airport traffic control man. Fions is 12, found the set

"great fun, and I would like another set of do-it-yourself puppets". I should add that she, bullied her brothers into letting her make two to their one each.

Clym's puppet (far left) has snowy hair and an odd hat which "could be a helmet". Clym, who is eight, adds that the puppet is "a Crusader (note the cross on the chest), a Munster, an Oldman, or a Vicker". I give the spelling as Clym wrote it and must tell you that Vicker becomes clear when you lift the beard to find a dog collar beneath it.

Scott is nearly 11 and his puppet is on the far right. It can be "Jimmy Hill, my brother (actually Clym, of Vicker fame), an Old Man who has died his hair to look young, or Clement Froyd with hair".

Other children have produced hedgehogs with the pipe cleaners stuck into the foam heads, man-mountain witch, and all sorts of other strange characters. The kit costs £4, including postage and packing, from Guy Chapman and Janet Simpson, Open Stage Kits, 56 Westbourne Terrace, London W2 3UJ.

Let's Cook for Teatime is the name of a series of step-by-step cookery booklets for the very young. Delightfully and clearly illustrated, the recipes include such essential instructions as "put on an apron and roll up your sleeves" or "wash up and leave the kitchen tidy". When it comes to switching on or using the oven, a red instruction suggests getting grown-up help.

The set of six books, with spiral binding so that pages lie flat, costs £2.25 and the wipe-clean covers are protectively coated. The books can be bought separately, in a different edition with laminated, hardback cover but without spiral binding, at 65p each—the size is 5 by 5 inches. Published by A and C Black (of Who's Who fame), 4/5/6 Soho Square, London W1V 6AD they are in most suitable bookshops now. Titles cover Chocolate Crisp, Coconut Pyramids, Fruit Scones, Ginger Snaps, Shortbread and Golden Flapjack.

Victoria Hennessy, just eight years old, tested the ginger snaps for us. She cooks a little, with adult help. She found the guides clear and easy to follow and had some pride in reading her own recipe rather than following verbal instruction.

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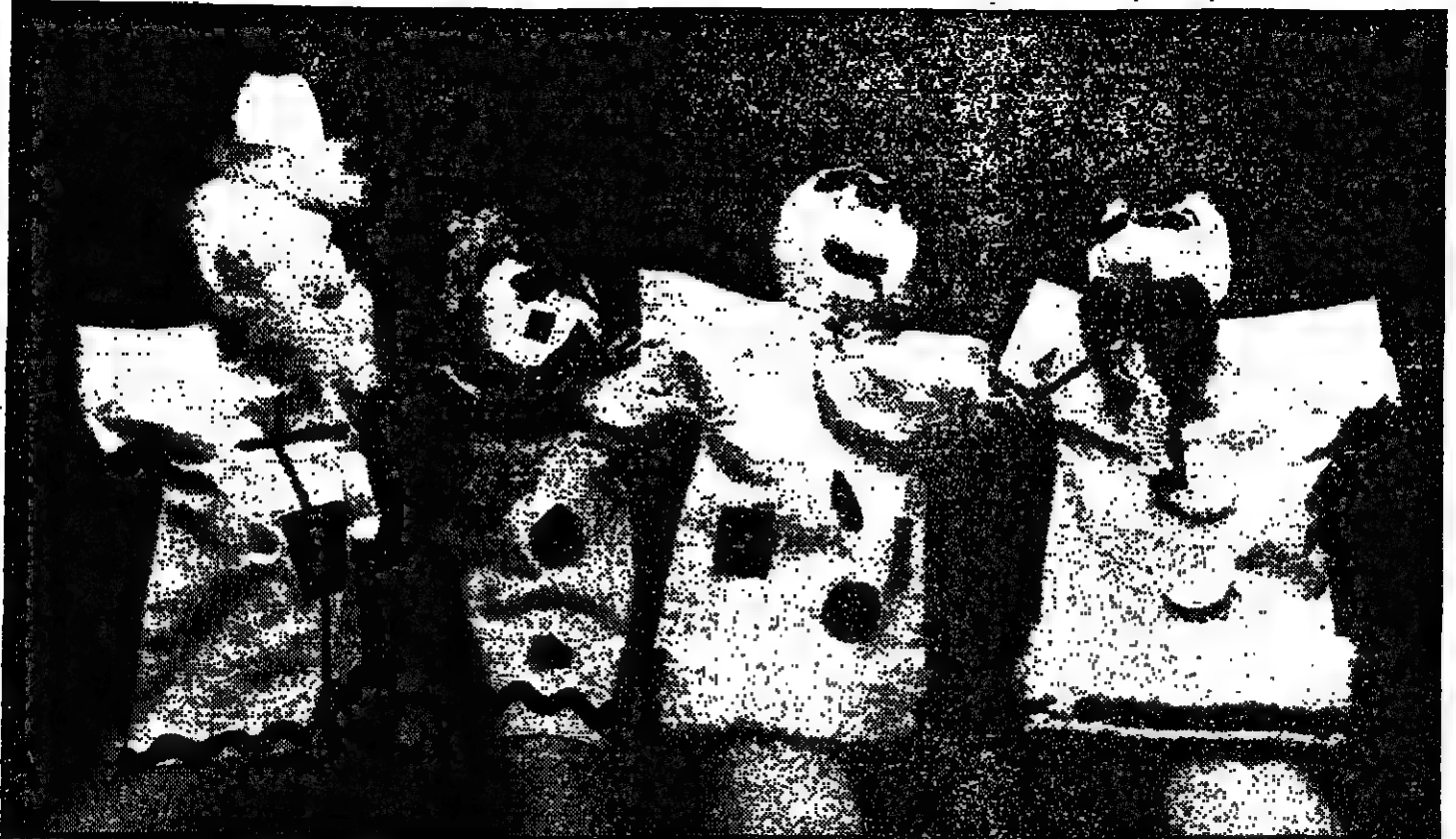
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Beaver toys are sturdy, well thought out and mostly of natural wood that is pleasing enough to make even children, who usually like to paint anything, inclined to leave well alone. The Toymaker set is one that most children of between four and ten would enjoy because it gives full rein to their imaginations. The box—tough enough to hold the contents for a long time—contains wooden shapes that can be fitted together to make cars, buses, boats, tractors and what any youngest grandson used to call "droms", a word which covered a multitude of toys from lorries to forklift trucks—derivation unknown but inventors haven't yet dreamed up some of the toys children make for themselves.

In the Toymaker set are wheels that have to be rolled on—much more fun than any that merely click or slot into place. In all, there are 78 wooden pieces to make ten or more little toys. Then, when they grow tired of those they have already made, they might be able to take them apart again—rough as the glue is, it has seen the wooden pieces prised apart for new toys after some months. With the wooden pieces are easy-drive nails, sandpaper, hooks and eyes, washable, quick-setting glue, and a lightweight hammer which is a real tool. Simple instructions give suggestions but children will design their own products. For boys and girls, at £3.98 plus 40p postage.

Beaver Buildings can also be arranged in a variety of ways. A block of flats, a country house, a garage, a beleaguered fort, a church, the beach house (five of them measuring 8 1/2 in by 1 1/2 in) are surprisingly versatile used with the staircase in the kit, which also includes three miniature hardwood cars, a petrol pump, and tiny people. For three to ten years, at £7.48 plus 75p. Extra room, three flat roof, room divider also available.

Beaver Toys, Marlborough, Wiltshire, is sufficient address. Silky beech bricks in various shapes become buildings or curving motorways in the hands of two to 10-year-olds. A pack of two to 7 1/2 in long, is £4.15 plus 42p. However, I would prefer the larger set at £5.98 plus 60p because it includes 36 extra shapes that make up more unusual buildings (a total of 99 shapes in all). Worth buying is the strong, lined cloth bag to hold the lot, at 59p plus 6p.

A collection of 200 sheets of paper, includes foil, tissue, card, colourful cellophane, tracing paper and more. A paperback gives ideas for collages, mobiles, paper toys. Flower stems, Sellotape, crayons, paint (washable and non-spill) should all keep them happy for a few hours. If you cost the components, you will find this collection cheaper than buying the pieces separately. For four to 12 years or so, £3.54 plus 35p.

Wooden Wendy houses now cost so much that Beaver has designed its own. Four flat pieces of wood are hinged together, like a screen. In one side is a door, in another a window which doubles as shop counter, the drop down flap from the opening being on a holding chain. The "screen" can be spread out to yield the main wall of four imaginary rooms or folded to make one big room. Topless and of good height for kneeling children to get at. As a doll's house, it is excellent because it takes normal-sized dolls. It struck me, when I saw this kit, that it is rather odd that so many dolls' houses are for minuscule dolls that rarely exist. This folds flat for storage, and each panel is two feet square. Some children, I am told, love it as hidey-house, enclosing themselves in their own world. I would have made it a theatre. For two to 12 year olds, £8.98 plus carriage.

Matchbuilder is rather a different building game in that the models are made mostly on a table, rather than on the floor. The various parts are made on the flat with the tiny components, then stuck together to form the whole. The result is novel, very different from the bricks and plastic look and the work does need tremendous patience plus a good deal of skill. Give this to the Airfix nuts, of whom there are so many, because Matchbuilder needs the tid-

One of the best for toys is Tridias catalogue—the name does have those exclamation marks on either side. The emphasis is on low cost and superb value even on the higher-cost toys. Dolls houses can have "for sale" boards to keep them in current fashion. Tambourines, kits to make Victorian china dolls, and face paint for Indian braves or vain Madames. Pompadours are among the more original lines. High number of cheap stocking fillers, excellent service. Send to Tridias! at 8 Saville Row, Bath BA1 2QP. Personal shoppers go to 44 Monmouth Street, London WC2; 12 Clarendon Avenue, Leamington Spa; 6 Lichfield Terrace, Richmond, Surrey; and to the Bath shop, the only mail order address.

Bagatelle Toys are also well chosen and often unusual. Rag bricks for babies are £2.50. A reproduction cottage is £9.95, and there is Tudor furniture to go in it, or into a Manor House (£26). Make-up and disguises again, a drum set (£37) with cymbals and stand, and the clip-together village that needs neither glue nor scissors but makes a perfect playground for matchbox cars and people to scale (£1.90, in card, 24-inch diameter). Also from Bagatelle, as well as from many larger toyshops now, is the

Nature Discovery Set. This is a huge, boxed kit to encourage the young to explore urban and rural environments. A handbook that fascinated me is in the box with specimen box, grading tray, magnifier and other explorer's equipment. At £5.40. At many shops. Bagatelle is at 7 Gun Street, Reading, Berks. for mail sales and there are branches at 10 Kensington Square, London W8; 79 High Street, Wimbledon; and at 45 Bell Street, Henley.

The Abbott Toys catalogue is a classic of the trade, especially for the very young. All the familiar activity toys are there—wheeled toys, mobile cars, safe rockers and see-saws. There are a number of reductions in prices between now and December 24, for personal shoppers at 74 Wigmore Street or at the warehouse of E.S.A. Creative Learning, Harolds Road, Pinnacles, Harlow, Essex, as well as for mail order customers. Mail order address is Pinnacles, PO Box 22, Harlow, Essex.

Another toy classic, for older and younger children, is Galt Toys of 30 Great Marlborough Street, London W1. Everything they feature is well made. Basic toys, constructional toys, everything but few low-cost items.

Safe, bright skittles with real ten-pin bowls complete with finger-grip holes. Six skittles, not nine, all netted up in a bag at £2 at all branches or Mothercare-by-Post; Cherry Tree Road, Watford WD2 5BH. A good desk and chair for young children is value at £9. Very dainty, long party dresses are £3.25. While babies will love Whirly Ball, a ball on a stem. It adheres to many surfaces, is fun to box, to push, knock down and just to rattle. In tough cellulose acetate with rubber suction pad, at 60p.

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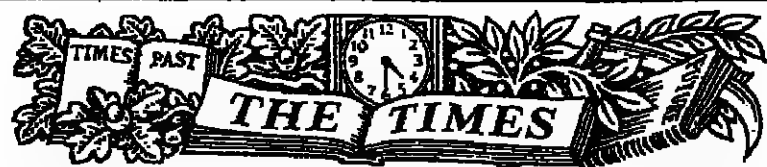


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A DIALOGUE OF WILL

The meeting of the 1922 Committee tonight will be held in a mood of uncertainty and some confusion. Some members expect that Mr Heath will offer to establish a committee to review the machinery for electing a leader of the Conservative Party, and that he will say that he is prepared to stand for election under the new machinery when it has been agreed. If he allows this course of action and if the 1922 Committee accept his proposal, then Mr Heath will remain leader until about the middle of next year, and if then elected would remain leader or the rest of this parliament.

It is at least quite likely that such a proposal would be accepted. It is attractive to those who believe that the machinery of election needs to be widened to include representatives of the Conservative Party outside the House of Commons; it could also be attractive to those who do not want Mr Heath to continue to believe that an early leadership election would produce a result they do not want. The proposal is obviously advantageous from Mr Heath's point of view. If it is accepted, it will mean that he has survived the first explosion of feeling after the election and that he stands at least a fair chance of being able to reestablish himself more permanently between now and the leadership election.

It is a remarkable political feat that Mr Heath has been able to fight back to this point. A month ago there was a very substantial majority of the Conservative Party in the House of Commons which favoured a change of leadership. That majority seems still to be present, and there is still much bitterness for Mr Heath to contend with. Yet he has managed, against most of the advice that he received, to move from a position where he seemed to have virtually no chance of survival to one in which he plainly has some chance.

The weakness of the opposition to Mr Heath has all along been that there is a majority who would like to see him go but there is not a majority for any individual candidate who could replace him. In the past months

Mr Whitelaw's position has slightly strengthened. He is the alternative candidate generally favoured by Mr Heath's supporters; he has good support on the left and the centre of the party, yet it is clear that Mr Whitelaw does not intend to stand against Mr Heath. Mr Whitelaw is popular because he is credited with the virtue of being a receptive listener. On the other hand Mr Whitelaw has the most to lose from delay; if Mr Heath went now Mr Whitelaw would probably succeed him. Who can say what might happen next summer?

Sir Keith Joseph's position has been greatly weakened by his misjudged remarks on birth control and class; his supporters admit that they would vote for him more to strengthen his position on monetary policy than with the hope of seeing him elected. Mr du Cann has ruled out his own candidature, a decision which undoubtedly strengthens his position as chairman of the 1922 Committee. The position of the other possible candidates, Mrs Thatcher, Sir Christopher Soames, or the younger candidates, has not really changed. They all stand to benefit from delay, since they would not win now, but might win later.

There is a danger that the Conservative Party will decide on a new method of election which does not correspond to the reality of political power. A Prime Minister is the man who commands a majority in the House of Commons. A leader of the Opposition is a potential Prime Minister, and is therefore dependent on his potential ability to gain a majority in the House of Commons. If the Members of his party in the House of Commons are not prepared to support him, it is no use for a leader of the Opposition to be supported by the chairman of constituency associations or by Conservative peers.

As the constitutional power is that of the House of Commons, it would be wrong to go back to a system in which outside bodies were given the right to interfere with the election to the leadership. The accepted leader of a party in the House of Commons

is the only person who can be the leader of his party, though of course, as the case of Sir Alec Douglas-Home showed, it is possible for a man to be chosen as leader while his election to the House of Commons is imminent but not accomplished.

Mr Heath must seek to gain time, and can well afford the discussion of these issues, on which many differing opinions are held. In fighting to retain the leadership he is showing his will. If he can impose his will on his colleagues that will be further evidence of his power; a strong will is needed for the leadership of the party, and Mr Heath's dominant will has a Gaullist steel about it.

Yet we would doubt whether it can in the end be done. Mr Heath has been leader of the Conservative Party for nine years, and at the end of the nine years the prevailing view of the Conservative backbenchers is not only that he cannot be expected to help them to win future elections, but also that he has not shown a proper regard for them and their opinions. He does not have the calculus of self interest or of personal sympathy operating in his favour.

A successful political leader should have a genuine regard for the sense of his party in parliament. In the nature of things the average quality of backbenchers in the House of Commons is not brilliant. They are not all Fellows of All Souls, and it would not be good either for Parliament or for All Souls if they were. Yet they are men who have seen a lot of public life, and have worked hard for the community inside and outside parliament; the great majority of them could not hold their seats if they did not retain the confidence of their own constituents or at least of their constituency associations. They are experienced, honest and shrewd men. If the Conservative backbenchers now feel that they do not care for Mr Heath, it is a reflection of the fact that they believe that he has not cared sufficiently for them. He led them where he wanted to go; that is why they now seem resolved to make the decision they want to make.

Homes for young delinquents

From Mr Nicholas Hinton

Sir, Your call for secure accommodation for hard-core young criminals is, I believe, misleading (The Times, November 12). No doubt the vast majority of serious crimes are committed by a relatively small group of persistent offenders, and no doubt suitable provision has not been made available. But we cannot assume that this group can be identified at an early age and dealt with accordingly.

The 1969 Children and Young Persons Act recognized this; it aimed, as far as possible, to divert children and young persons from the penal system so that their problems may be dealt with as social rather than criminal problems (Sections 4 and 5). It aimed to provide a range of intermediate treatment facilities providing help for children at risk.

But Sections 4 and 5 of the Act have never been implemented, and intermediate treatment resources have been unbelievably slow in materializing. As a result many children at risk do not have the benefit of the range of preventive facilities intended by the Act.

The Home Secretary in a recent speech to the Police Federation promised to look again at the Act. We know that we are aware of the damaging effects of custody; it should be used only as a last resort. Unless we provide every possible facility prior to custody our attempts to deal with juvenile crime will be the mark of our ineffective adult system.

Yours faithfully,
NICHOLAS HINTON, Director,
National Association for the Care and Resettlement of Offenders,
125 Kennington Park Road, SE11.

From Mr E. F. Field
Sir, I have never met the "ordinary" delinquent for whom, you suggest, the 1969 Children and Young Persons Act is supposed to cater. There is, of course, a hard core of extraordinarily difficult children who, before the Act, would have received a custodial sentence. Some indeed do—they are put into an adult prison.

This is appalling but so is the failure of the school system if one of the "hard core" children (or is refused a place) at a community school or home. It means, in fact, that the normal school has to try and cope where the specialist institution has failed.

A number of headmasters have been faced with this problem. Many more have had to face an increase in truancy figures which, I believe, a direct result of the way the Act fails to work. This can be easily demonstrated.

An education officer needs the cooperation of a social worker to bring a truancy case to court since, under the Act, there is a necessity to establish proof that the child is in need of care. This, in itself, causes delay. Frequently, because a social worker has been moved before a case is heard or is so overworked that the report is not ready, the case is further delayed.

If the juvenile bench makes a care order the onus is then on the social worker to see that the child attends school. Once again, changes of staff and overwork make the establishment of the stable bond between child and social worker that the Act envisaged quite impossible. Thus the child is out of school and flouting the law. Other children and parents see this and assume that the law does not matter. Any head knows that you do not make a rule unless you can enforce it. Yours sincerely,
E. F. FIELD, Headmaster,
Hamstead School,
Westbury Road, NW2.

Clay Cross and the law

From Mr John Lodge

Sir, Why do you insist and even claim not to be vindictive but that only should the Clay Cross council should be disqualified but that council should be disqualified by another 400? You say they have unfitted themselves to be public representatives.

These men doggedly pursued the policy they had put before the electorate. What they did was, at no personal gain involved. Let the public judge if they have unfitted themselves. Allow them to stand. Or do you believe the rule of law is greater than democracy?

Yours faithfully,
JOHN LODGE,
24 Endsleigh Grove,
Lancaster.

From Mr G. E. Cozens

Sir, Over the weekend Lord Hall has been quoted as saying "As crime rises, the rule of law is being undermined, encouraged by the Clay Cross decision".

May I say that the introduction of the "Official Solicitor" during the dockers' strike, did much more damage to public confidence than Clay Cross is likely to.

Yours faithfully,
G. E. COZENS,
18 Ariel Road, NW6.

Katyn memorial

From the Archdeacon of Middlesex

Sir, Your correspondence may have been expecting some official word from the Church, and I feel that perhaps I should write to explain why it is not forthcoming.

The reason is quite simple: it is that, as far as the Church is concerned, the matter is sub judice, and as such it would obviously be improper for me or anyone else connected with the Diocese to comment on it. The final hearings are on November 27 and 28, and it is hoped that the Chancellor of the Diocese, who is in a sense the Bishop of London's legal alter ego, will deliver his judgment very shortly after. The long delay since the first hearings is simply due to the difficulty of fitting these into the busy timetable of all concerned.

I am, Sir, yours, etc,
J. D. HAYWARD,
Isleworth Parish Church,
Church Street,
Old Isleworth, Middlesex.

Euthanasia and cancer

From Professor T. Symington and Dr R. L. Carter

Sir, The recent interview with Mr George Mair (The Times, Friday, November 8) has attracted much attention. The views that he advances are controversial and extend into many different fields of medicine; we want to concentrate on euthanasia in one specific context—that of advanced cancer.

After years of neglect, the problems of extensive malignant disease are at last receiving attention and it is becoming increasingly clear that much can be done to relieve (in whole or in part) the physical, emotional and social distress that is encountered. Contrary to popular belief, the severe pain that all too often dominates extensive malignant disease can be alleviated, frequently abolished, leaving the patient alert, composed and able to respond to his family.

There is no question that such treatment is difficult, time-consuming and deeply demanding on the technical skill and emotional resources of the medical, nursing and other staff concerned. It is vital that the advances that are currently being made in the management of advanced cancer are more widely taught and understood.

Such treatment is clearly symptomatic and unlikely to impinge on the progressive course of the underlying disease. It does not, therefore, prolong life, still less does it prolong the agony of dying; but it may transform the quality of the remaining span of life for the patient and for his relatives. Mr Mair has done a valuable service in drawing attention to the problems of advanced malignant disease; but it may well appear that the advocacy of euthanasia in such circumstances is increasingly irrelevant.

Yours, etc,
T. SYMINGTON,
Director, Institute of Cancer Research,
Chester Beatty Research Institute,
Fulham Road, SW3.

R. L. CARTER,
Institute of Cancer Research and Honorary Clinical Assistant,
St Joseph's Hospice, E8,
November 11.

From Dr R. G. Twycross

Sir, Your report of November 8 on the retired Scottish surgeon who claims to have carried out a series of mercy killings raises a number of issues.

In the popular mind pain and incurable cancer usually appear inextricably intertwined. In fact, published data suggest that as many as 50 per cent of all terminal cancer patients have no pain at all. Negligible discomfort at most. Forty per cent do, however, experience severe pain and the remaining 10 per cent suffer pain of a less intense nature.

Further, it is important to appreciate

that it is theoretically possible to relieve the pain in every case. Success depends on the doctor having an adequate concept of the nature of pain, knowledge concerning the correct use of analgesics and links with specialist colleagues so that assistance can be obtained in "problem cases".

Generally speaking, it is only in recent years that medical students have received instruction in the art of pain relief. This means that the all too often account of a person dying in agony after weeks or months of unrelieved pain should increasingly become a thing of the past.

The statement that "Euthanasia could be carried out either by withholding drugs that would otherwise prolong life, or by administering enormous injections to those in constant pain", serves only to confuse the issue. Taking deliberate steps to end life in "hopeless" situations is, as was pointed out, "completely illegal and totally unethical".

On the other hand, to withhold certain treatments in the terminally ill cannot be considered either illegal or unethical, but rather the reverse. The function of the doctor is to diagnose and then to treat. If, in his opinion, the patient is terminal, certain forms of treatment become inappropriate.

Stomach cancer, drip-feeds, antibiotics, respiration, and cardiac resuscitation are all supportive measures used in acute or subacute illnesses to assist a patient through a critical period towards recovery of health. Normally, to use such measures in the terminally ill, with no expectancy of a return to health, is bad medicine. A doctor may have a duty to sustain life; he has no duty—legal, moral or ethical—to prolong the distress of a dying patient.

To pursue legislation to allow voluntary euthanasia would be unwise when much of the supporting "evidence" derives from instances where pain or other symptoms have been inadequately controlled and from the use of inappropriate treatments. Moreover, it is clear that society is far from unanimous on this issue and to press forward with what can only be described as a divisive measure would inflict a severe strain upon the community.

Legislation will not correct ignorance about the management of pain and other symptoms or about available supportive resources; nor will it stop needless medicine. On the other hand, a positive approach to death by society in general together with compassionate, competent medical care, and considerate, patient-orientated nursing will do much to overcome the present problems.

Yours faithfully,
ROBERT G. TWYCCROSS,
Research Fellow,
St Christopher's Hospice,
51-53 Lawrie Park Road,
Sydenham, SE26.

Parliament and the Church Synod

From the Right Reverend C. Eastaugh

Sir, My letter on Parliament and the Church, which you were good enough to publish on November 7, was not intended to advocate the rejection of the Worship and Doctrine Measure. Its purpose was to suggest to the Synod greater care and understanding in these fields and to the Church electors the need for careful discrimination in choosing Synod members. If I still had a vote in the House of Lords I should cast it in favour of the Measure.

Yours faithfully,
CYRIL EASTAUGH, Bishop,
Blackmoor House, Blackmoor,
Liss, Hampshire.
November 12.

From Mr G. C. S. Curtis

Sir, As a member of a congregation which prefers the Book of Common Prayer 1662, I greatly appreciate the fact that the General Synod in their wisdom have seen fit in the Prayer Book (Worship and Doctrine) Measure to secure and entrench our position. I hope that Parliament will direct that the Measure be presented for Royal Assent.

It will seem somewhat ungracious to follow this up by remarking that I believe that Mr Trefusis (Nov 11) is not altogether wrong. The General Synod is regarded with some mis-trust by the laity in the pew; and for this the explanation may be found in the mode of selection of lay members. Voters are presented with a long list of candidates prepared for the constituency which is the whole diocese. Consequently in a diocese of the size of Chelmsford it is rare that the voter can identify more than a few names; he can make no first hand personal estimate of the suitability of candidates and relies on church party guidance and electoral addresses.

I have heard voting in these conditions described as buying a pig in a poke. Until the lay representative is elected in a narrower geographical context—the archdeaconry perhaps—there will continue to be a gulf fixed between pew and Church House. It would be reassuring to know that electoral procedure was under review.

Yours faithfully,
GERALD CURTIS,
Houses, Great Sampford,
Saffron Walden,
Essex.

From Mr Ralph Edwards

Sir, In the Church of England (Worship and Doctrine Measure) the future of the experimental orders of the Anglican liturgy is involved. Series II can just be tolerated by those familiar with the noble cadences of the Prayer Book, but Series III is right down shocking with its flat vernacular prose and its many flagrant instances of what the Bishop of Peterborough in your issue of November 12 has called "persistent, prosaic and purblind pedantry". Was ever the character of this deplorable production more aptly summarized?

If the General Synod instead of sanctioning the indefinite use of these two series, or the least objectionable of them, should need yet another revision—for the 'itch to

compile and amend appears to be contagious—free from "the relentless mediocrity" with which the Bishop so justly charges the disastrous attempts of the learned "revisors", they would do well to study carefully the English liturgy of the Church in Wales, which avoiding "dull colourless words", preserves much of the dignity and beauty of the Prayer Book order with a minimum of superfluous and vexatious change.

Yours faithfully,
RALPH EDWARDS,
Suffolk House, Chiswick Mall, W4,
November 12.

Honey from road verges

From Mr Basil Wood
Sir, Mr Lawrence B. Hills has a point (November 9). However, the largest contributor to my average of 70 lb per year per stock is the lime tree. If local authorities would plant limes instead of useless trees, like Japanese cherry, beekeeping would be more profitable. False Acacia (Robinia) is also useful.

There are miles and miles of white clover on verges in Northumbria, but I see no hives, while clover is often mowed when in full bloom. Limes are pollarded or mutilated, which ruins them, or felled as "dangerous elms". What is needed is some understanding, as in the Middle Ages when each village had its beehive.

Yours faithfully,
B. WOOD,
16 Park House Gardens,
Twickenham, Middlesex.
November 9.

Viking kings

From Dr Ann Williams

Sir, Your Coins Correspondent has got his kings mixed (October 31). Eric Bloodaxe's father, Harold Fairhair, was King of Norway. Harold Bluetooth, son of King of Denmark, was grandfather of our own wave-repelling Cnut, was King of Denmark.

Yours faithfully,
ANN WILLIAMS,
Senior Lecturer in Medieval History,
The Polytechnic of North London,
Department of History and Philology,
Prince of Wales Road, NW5,
November 1.

Kennedy and Diem coup

From Mr Arthur Schlesinger Jr.
Sir, The review of my book *The Imperial Presidency*, printed in the Times of September 13, has just come to my attention. In this review Louis Heren writes that I now admit that my "earlier book on Kennedy understated the President's foreknowledge of the Diem coup and assassination". This statement is doubly false: first, President Kennedy had no foreknowledge of the Diem assassination; and second, far from saying that he had such foreknowledge, *The Imperial Presidency* says quite the opposite (page 262).

Sincerely yours,
ARTHUR SCHLESINGER, JR.,
The Graduate School and University Center,
33 West 42 Street,
New York.

THE TIED LETTING AND THE HOUSING SHORTAGE

The most searching observation in Shelter's useful report on tied housing, published yesterday, is that the importance of such accommodation is largely a consequence of the housing shortage. It follows, says the report, that there is little to be gained by legislating against the practice without curing the cause. If in its further recommendations it sometimes loses sight of this inexorable context, it only shares the widespread tendency of reformers in the housing field to wish away the abuse that is immediately offensive without taking full account of the wider effects.

Tied housing is an arrangement that can certainly be abused. The tenant is doubly dependent on his landlord, who is able at one stroke to deprive him of job and home. A farm labourer who is ill or growing old, or who simply gets on badly with his employer, can be deprived at one moment of the two main sources of material security. The knowledge that this is so may inhibit him in asking for good conditions of work.

It must be said, however, that farm workers in general (70 per cent of them live in tied housing) are much better content with the arrangement than might be supposed from their union's longstanding opposition to it. It is the way of life they know. Many farmers are considerate and have a surplus of cottages for retired workers or their widows. Apart from the convenience of living close to the job, they earn wages so low that they often could not afford a market rent, let alone a mortgage (of course, the wages have stayed low partly because the houses are available).

From the employer's point of view the system has two main advantages. In a housing shortage it attracts labour, and where jobs are of a kind that need a constant presence it enables the

stockman to sleep close to his cattle (and the fireman to his fire engine, the village policeman to his station and the caretaker to his school or flats: the Shelter report points out that only a tenth of tied accommodation is in fact agricultural). It is this need that justifies the landlord's power to turn out a worker who is not doing the job, so that his successor can.

The report stresses that nowadays the number of tasks where it is literally indispensable for a worker to be within a hundred yards of his charges is relatively small. It tends to overstate the distinction between convenience and necessity, but it is true that if cheap housing were easy to find, then much tied accommodation in town and country would become unnecessary. But it is not easy to find, nor likely to become so.

The report proposes that local councils in farming areas should keep registers of tied cottages and take on the responsibility of rehousing tenants where necessary. After three years or so, during which the council would have been busy building, and acquiring a stock of houses of its own, no cottage would be allowed on the register simply because accommodation was scarce, and only cottages judged to be strictly necessary to the running of a farm would be left. Tenants of unregistered cottages would gain the normal protection of the Rent Acts (and pay market rents). The report hardly seems aware of the scale of the upheaval it is proposing, or the quantity of public money that would have to be committed to abolishing an abuse which is not felt to be an abuse by most of its victims. But it does rightly sense that it would be disastrous to give tied tenants security of tenure indiscriminately and in conditions of local housing shortage.

Other kinds of tied housing share the basic problem that a tenant who leaves usually cannot afford to buy a home and has accumulated no credit on any council housing list. In its study of the difficulties that may face clergymen's widows or discharged servicemen the report never takes note that most of their problems are only acute because the options for housing in Britain have become so narrow. There are fewer and fewer alternatives to owner-occupation or a long-term council tenancy. This year's Rent Act has had the predicted effect on the supply of cheap rented lodging. Apart from the waste of accommodation that could be rented if its owners were not afraid that they might never get a tenant out again, the effect on mobility of labour is such that it is no wonder that Shelter sees a risk of a growth of tied housing in quite new occupations.

It is perhaps too much to hope that a government so deeply hostile to the private landlord should acknowledge the waste that its policies have led to. There is both a demand and a potential supply of accommodation, which could be tapped by extending the very limited scope of the existing short-term tenancy. Tenants should be free to enter with their eyes open into contracts in which they guarantee to leave after a specified time. Until some means is found of restoring some of the flexibility to the housing market that has been lost with the decline of private rented housing, insecurity and hardship are likely to be the lot of many who do not fit into one of the categories that past policies have fostered. The wasted stock of housing which is not rented for fear of creating a statutory tenancy (which on average deprives the owner of two thirds of the capital value of his house) needs to be released.

Gibraltar proposals

From Mr James E. Carson

Sir, It has been made quite clear that neither the present Spanish regime, nor any that might succeed it, whether of the Left, Centre or Right, will be satisfied with anything less than the return to Spain of Gibraltar. Sir Joshua Hassan rejects the Spanish 1973 proposals precisely because they are based on such a transfer of sovereignty. The British Government has repeatedly promised to respect the wishes of the Gibraltarians as to who should have sovereignty over them.

It is not in Britain's power to force Spain to relax the present restrictions on traffic between Gibraltar and Spain, or allow easier flight paths for aircraft intending to land on the isthmus. It is as a consequence of those restrictions that Sir Joshua is in Britain asking the British taxpayer for another £12m. That figure works out at £500 per Gibraltarian man woman and child. The Gibraltarian, if he wants to be British should expect to be treated as a Briton. If the local Government of Gibraltar is entitled to those £12m then proportionately

Northern Ireland is entitled to £750m (excluding defence costs) and the Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea to £50m. That, however, is only one side of the coin. The other is this: the inhabitants of moderate and greater wealth of Northern Ireland and the Royal Borough contribute very substantially to Britain's Exchequer—the Gibraltarians not one penny.

Only a very small percentage of the Gibraltarians work in the base. The base could exist without them, and Britain could still have a base in Gibraltar without sovereignty over the city. A much greater number live comfortably off the garrison—that is a further charge on the British taxpayer. If the Minister for Overseas Development has £12m to spare, there are other more deserving colonies. And will the £12m be enough?

Though wages are lower in Gibraltar than in Britain, the refitting of a frigate there costs more than in British naval dockyards. The current demand for the Gibraltar branch of the IGWU for wage parity with workers in the United Kingdom may not be granted, but the union is powerful enough to

obtain a substantial rise; which will increase costs even more; which will in turn lead to a demand for United Kingdom parity or near parity for Gibraltar Government employees, teachers, etc; which will make the £12m quite inadequate.

The Gibraltarians may be entitled to British nationality: but they have no right to live off their "fellow" British subjects. Yours faithfully,
JAMES E. CARSON,
4 Manor Way,
Worcester Park,
Surrey.

Soviet film on BBC

From Mr Basil Wright

Sir, Mr Churchill has made a fool of himself.

Earth is generally recognized as one of the most beautiful films ever made and its director as one of the greatest in the history of cinema. Yours, etc,
BASIL WRIGHT,
Little Adam Farm,
Frieth,
Henley-on-Thames, Oxon.



COURT CIRCULAR

KINGHAM PALACE
November 13: The Queen visited the Kingham Palace today.

Her Majesty travelled in an Air-conditioned car, accompanied by the Lady Katherine Seymour and Sir Martin Gilliat in attendance.

KENSINGTON PALACE
November 13: The Duke of Gloucester was today entertained to luncheon by the Chairman of the Paterlee Development Corporation, and afterwards made a tour of the new Town, and visited Grampian House Old People's Home.

His Royal Highness, President of the National Association of Boys' Clubs, this evening attended a Reception given by the President of the Durham County Association of Boys' Clubs at Durham Castle, and later opened the new Paterlee Boys' Club.

His Royal Highness travelled in an aircraft of the Queen's Flight. Lieutenant-Colonel Simon Bland was in attendance.

November 13: Princess Alice, Duchess of Gloucester this evening was present at a Concert at Skinner's Hall, in aid of the City of Westminster Society for Mentally Handicapped Children.

Miss Jean Maxwell-Scott was in attendance.

YORK HOUSE
ST JAMES'S PALACE
November 13: The Duke of Kent today went to sea in HMS Conquest in the Fleet of Clyde.

His Royal Highness travelled in an aircraft of the Queen's Flight, was attended by Lieutenant-Commander Richard Buckley, RN.

THATCHED HOUSE LODGE
RICHMOND PARK
November 13: Princess Alexandra, Countess of Ulster, today attended a Reception at the Thatched House Lodge, Richmond Park, in aid of the Queen's Hospital, Harefield.

Her Royal Highness travelled in an aircraft of the Queen's Flight. The Hon Lady Rowley was in attendance.

The Duke of Edinburgh has become patron of the City of London Club.

The Prince of Wales is 39 today.

King Hussein of Jordan is 39 today.

A service of thanksgiving for the life of Lord Stirling was held at St Margaret's Church, Westminster, at noon on Wednesday, December 4.

RECESSION HOUSE
November 13: Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother today visited the Prince of Wales at the Reception Centre for elderly people.

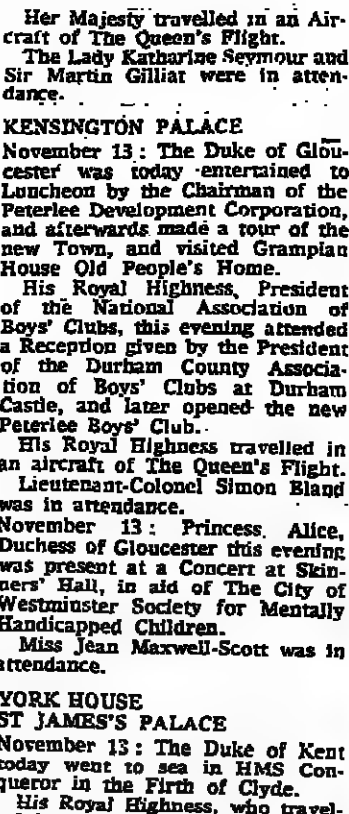
test wills
Mr Cyril Montgomerie of Chislehurst, left £12,816 (duty paid, £22,568). Bequests include £5,000 to the Great-Govans Girls' School, £1,000 to the Great-Govans Boys' School, and £1,000 to the Great-Govans Girls' School. Further duty may be payable on some estates.

Mr Geoffrey Albert, of Westford, left £115,573 (duty paid, £25,823). Bequests include £121,401 to the Westford School, £121,401 to the Westford School, and £121,401 to the Westford School.

Marriages
Mr G. R. P. Coles and Miss E. H. Thorneycroft. The marriage took place recently in the parish of St. Andrew, London. The bride, Miss Thorneycroft, is the daughter of Mr and Mrs. D. B. Wallace, of Kington, Herefordshire. The groom, Mr Coles, is the son of Mr and Mrs. G. R. P. Coles, of Kington, Herefordshire.

Marriages
Mr E. J. Richards and Miss J. E. Robertson. The marriage took place on November 13 in Canterbury Cathedral between Mr E. J. Richards, younger son of the late Mr W. J. Richards, of Canterbury, and Miss J. E. Robertson, daughter of Mr and Mrs C. G. Robertson, of Stroud, Gloucestershire.

Marriages
Mr M. Smith and Miss E. McCallum. The marriage took place on November 9, 1974, at St John's Church, Canterbury. The bride, Miss McCallum, is the daughter of Mr and Mrs. D. B. Wallace, of Kington, Herefordshire. The groom, Mr Smith, is the son of Mr and Mrs. G. R. P. Coles, of Kington, Herefordshire.



Underhelm Farm, Goasmere, in the Lake District, which has been transferred to the National Trust by the Treasury in accordance with the wish expressed in the will of the former owner, Commander E. C. Wrey.

Forthcoming marriages

Mr J. Bell and Miss J. Needham
The engagement is announced between John, son of Major and Mrs Peter Bell, of Thirsk Hall, York-shire, and Jane, daughter of Major and Mrs Peter Bell, of Thirsk Hall, York-shire.

Mr J. D. Crawley and Miss J. C. Bass
The engagement is announced between John, son of Mr and Mrs J. D. Crawley, of Thirsk Hall, York-shire, and Jane, daughter of Mr and Mrs J. D. Crawley, of Thirsk Hall, York-shire.

Mr S. E. Llewellyn and Miss E. H. Thorneycroft
The engagement is announced between Samuel, son of Mr and Mrs S. E. Llewellyn, of Thirsk Hall, York-shire, and Jane, daughter of Mr and Mrs S. E. Llewellyn, of Thirsk Hall, York-shire.

Mr E. J. Richards and Miss J. E. Robertson
The engagement is announced between Edward, son of Mr and Mrs E. J. Richards, of Canterbury, and Miss J. E. Robertson, daughter of Mr and Mrs C. G. Robertson, of Stroud, Gloucestershire.

Mr M. Smith and Miss E. McCallum
The engagement is announced between Michael, son of Mr and Mrs M. Smith, of Canterbury, and Miss E. McCallum, daughter of Mr and Mrs D. B. Wallace, of Kington, Herefordshire.

Mr G. R. P. Coles and Miss E. H. Thorneycroft
The engagement is announced between Geoffrey, son of Mr and Mrs G. R. P. Coles, of Kington, Herefordshire, and Miss E. H. Thorneycroft, daughter of Mr and Mrs D. B. Wallace, of Kington, Herefordshire.

Mr E. J. Richards and Miss J. E. Robertson
The engagement is announced between Edward, son of Mr and Mrs E. J. Richards, of Canterbury, and Miss J. E. Robertson, daughter of Mr and Mrs C. G. Robertson, of Stroud, Gloucestershire.

Mr M. Smith and Miss E. McCallum
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Mr G. R. P. Coles and Miss E. H. Thorneycroft
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Underhelm Farm, Goasmere, in the Lake District, which has been transferred to the National Trust by the Treasury in accordance with the wish expressed in the will of the former owner, Commander E. C. Wrey.

Stronger bidding for Old Masters at Sotheby's

By Geraldine Norman
Sole Room Correspondent

A sale of Old Master paintings at Sotheby's yesterday attracted a large number of buyers in search of bargains. Tuesday's bidding was so packed out that long queues developed.

The prices as a result came generally up to Sotheby's estimates and sometimes beyond. Particularly high prices included a Venetian view by Giacomo Guardi that failed to sell at Sotheby's in July at £1,500 now went for £2,400.

Sotheby's were also selling local-penetrating views which attracted a huge crowd of buyers in search of bargains. Tuesday's bidding was so packed out that long queues developed.

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OBITUARY VITTORIO de SICA

Influential Italian film director

Vittorio de Sica, for many years Italy's most popular film actor and one of her most talented and influential directors, died in Paris yesterday at the age of 73.

He was born on July 7, 1901, at Sorà, in the province of Frosinone, but moved with his family to Naples when he was only six days old. His childhood and early manhood were spent in Naples, a background which was later to be useful to him both as actor and as director.

At first he was intended for the law, a calling which might have exploited his eloquence and histrionic ability had he not been drawn to the stage as a more suitable outlet. After completing his military service he took up acting, and within a few years had established himself as one of the most talented and versatile stage actors in Italy, with a particular gift for light comedy.

His film debut came with the talkies, his first appearance being in *La segretaria di tutti* (1931). The next year he made the film that fixed his popular image for ever in the minds of the Italian public, *Gli uomini che si amano*. It was directed by Mario Camerini, master of the so-called "white telephone" school of pre-war Italian films, a series of glossy and elegant comedies taking place among members of the fashionable aristocracy or upper middle classes.

Another famous comedy, *Doro* (1935), followed. From 1935 onwards he devoted his time almost entirely to films, becoming the most important and consistently successful of Italy's box office stars.

After a few years appearing in a succession of successful, if not particularly distinguished, comedies and dramas, de Sica started to become interested in the production side of film making. In 1940 he wrote the script for one of his films, *L'avventuriera del piano di sopra*, and collaborated with Giuseppe Amato on the direction of another, *Rosa scuro*. Emboldened by the experience, he went on to direct by himself *Maddalena zero in condotta*, a comedy starring himself which achieved enormous popularity and confirmed his directorial skill.

This and the next film he directed, *Teresa Venerdì*, in which he appeared with Anna Magnani, were still comedies in the white telephone tradition, though handled with unusual finesse. But in 1943 he first showed his real distinction as a director with *I bambini di guerra*, which he wrote and directed, but did not appear in.

After the Second World War his first film was the earliest of his mature masterpieces, *Sciuscià* (1946). It showed the full flowering of the neo-realist movement. In its first phase: made entirely on location with non-professional actors, it told of the lives of two Neapolitan shoeshine boys, pathetic but self-possessed waifs leading a hand-to-mouth existence among the debris of the war. It also demonstrated de Sica's remarkable talent for directing children.

Ladri di biciclette (*Bicycle Thieves*), which de Sica directed in 1948, established him once and for all as one of the world's leading directors, and created a sensation wherever it was shown. With *Sciuscià* it must be one of the most lauded films in the history of the cinema, gaining innumerable awards and prizes, including an American Academy Award. In it de Sica worked again with Cesare Zavattini, the scriptwriter of *Sciuscià*, and of most of his subsequent films.

It was a story of extreme poverty, and of the relationship of a father and son battling against adverse circumstances; the film was basically simple, deep and humane, and understanding. For his next film de Sica attempted something rather different: *Miracolo a Milano* was a poetic fantasy based on an original novel by Zavattini. To many it remains the most successful of all de Sica's films.

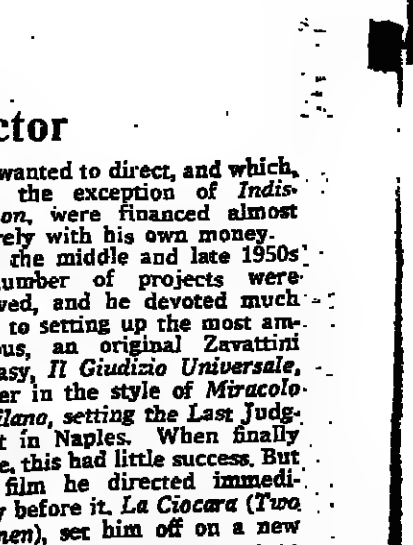
It was followed, after another two-year interval, by *Umberto D.*, a pathetic study of old age and its problems; and then by de Sica's first English-speaking film, *Indiscretion*, starring Montgomery Clift and Jennifer Jones. That remains perhaps the most controversial of all his films: some critics regarded it as a betrayal of the neo-realist ideal, while others felt, with some show of reason, that even the story was basically something out of a women's magazine. de Sica's direction and the acting of the principals gave it unusual depth and poignancy.

During those years de Sica had also kept up his acting, appearing in innumerable Italian films, some of them good, many far from good. His main reason for this activity, as he explained, was to raise enough money to finance the films which he himself wanted to direct, and which, with the exception of *Indiscretion*, were financed almost entirely with his own money.

In the middle and late 1950s a number of projects were shelved, and he devoted much time to setting up the most ambitious, an original Zavatini fantasy, *Il Giudaio Universal*, rather in the style of *Miracolo a Milano*, setting the Last Judgment in Naples. When finally made, this had little success. But the film he directed immediately before it, *La Ciocara* (*Two Women*), set him off on a new and far more prosperous stage of his career, achieving international box office success and bringing its star, Sophia Loren, a Hollywood Oscar.

From this followed in rapid succession a series of Sophia Loren vehicles, including an episode in *Boccaccio '70*, *Yesterday, Today, Tomorrow*, as well as, more improbably and not very successfully, a version of Sartre's *The Condemned of Altona*. The other four Sophia Loren films, however, established de Sica as a big box-office director the world over, even if for admirers of his earlier work they carried him sadly far from the simple ideals of neo-realism.

A tentative attempt at renewal within the neo-realist style in the French-made *Un Monde nouveau* was given a very mixed reception, and de Sica returned again to big international production with the Peter Sellers comedy *After the Fox*.



Though his later films, whatever their commercial success, have been artistically disappointing, a handful of his earlier films—*Sciuscià*, *Ladri di Bici-clette*, *Umberto D.*—guarantee him a place in film history. At the same time his virtues are unfashionable, and their defects at times painfully obvious, but undoubtedly the pendulum will swing again in his favour, and at the same time we may come to see more clearly that his finest work is to be found in those films—especially *Miracolo a Milano* and *Il Giudaio Universal*—where the realism is unashamedly leavened with eccentric fantasy. Those films at least are quite unlike anything else in the modern cinema.

De Sica's career, nevertheless, concluded with a film which was to prove his outstanding commercial triumph as well as one of the major critical successes of the later period of his activity. *Il Giardino dei Finzi Contini*, an elegant, understated recollection of the rise of Nazism as reflected in the individual experience of an aristocratic family and the circle of its acquaintances, won the 1972 United States Academy Award for the best foreign film of the preceding year.

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Bowra: the making of a legend

Maurice Bowra

A Celebration, edited by Hugh Lloyd-Jones, £3.25
Sir Maurice Bowra was one of those rare and valuable academic figures who become legendary not merely inside, but also outside their own university. This short collection of Oxford members in an attempt to interpret that legend to his wider public, by those who knew him intimately and were influenced by him as undergraduates, as fellow dons, as a highly amusing, very partisan, and meters constantly on the edge of scandal without ever quite plunging manfully in.

Bowra was for more than 30 years Warden of Wadham College, and in his time, an extremely active not just a building Vice-Chancellor, and a very European-minded Professor of Poetry. His reputation as a Greek classical scholar is not as the jargon goes, altogether sound, and his definitive study of Pindar (1944), in which he was the laurel of his academic career, is already referred to as outdated in interpretation. Lord Annan, whose contribution is the longest and most balanced, prefers to call him "the greatest don of his generation"; but this is something very different.

Bowra's most characteristic work has proved to be those short, somewhat solid, books of high-popularization: notably *The Greek Experience* (1957), now in Cardinal paperback, which is a kind of personal apology, his posthumously published *Homer*, and his brilliant and questioning study of the Greek imperial democracy, *Periclean Athens* (1971, now in Pelican).

Yet his most original effort lay in the field of comparative studies, where Bowra has been a pioneer in England, of a kind who remains urgently needed. Sir Ianish Berlin puts this emphasis firmly: "He read French, German, Italian and Spanish, and had a sense of world literature as a single firmament."

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MR M. I. ECKMAN

A correspondent writes:
Mr Maurice Isidore Eckman died suddenly on November 8 at the age of 51. Mr Eckman was affectionately known, was a chartered accountant widely recognized as a leading adviser to companies with liquidity problems, and a specialist in receivership and liquidation work.

He joined the firm of Daniel Mahony Taylor and Company in 1940 and was admitted to partnership in 1955. In 1970 he became a partner in Price Waterhouse and Company after the merger of the two firms.

The firmness with which he applied his personal skills was blended with charm, humour and understanding. However, it was the constructive and enthusiastic desire to preserve rather than destroy, wherever it was feasible to do so, which characterized Mr Eckman's style.

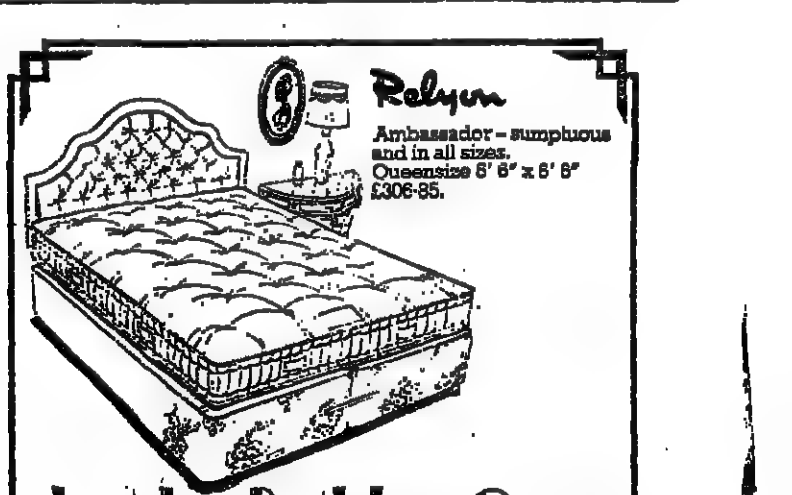
In the present economic situation, with only a small body of experts available experienced in dealing with liquidity problems, he will be greatly missed. He is survived by a widow and two daughters.

WILLIAM GARDNER SMITH

Mr William Gardner Smith, the coloured American author and journalist, has died in hospital in Paris. He was 47.

After graduating from Temple University, Philadelphia, he saw service in the American forces in West Germany. His experiences there were reflected in a novel, *Last of the Conquerors*. Later he lived in France, joined the staff of Agence France Presse, and for a time was director of the Institute of Journalism in Accra, Ghana.

After the fall of Kwame Nkrumah he rejoined AFP as a senior editor of its English language service. He was sent to cover race riots in American cities and this led to such books as *Return to Black America* and *L'Amérique Noire*.



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Why did Gladstone's Postmaster General need a little help?

Henry Fawcett was a London MP who as PMs under Gladstone introduced among other things the parcel post, cheap telegrams and postal orders. Right up to his last illness he was riding, skating and rowing.

Greater London Fund for the Blind

In London today there are over 16,500 blind people who have to cope with a daily challenge of living without sight. Please help us to help them by sending a donation.

LEGACIES URGENTLY NEEDED

CU rights issue gets 94.4 pc acceptances

Gloomy post-Budget prospects for Britain's charities

By Derek Harris

Britain's charities — some 114,000 are now registered — were today taking a gloomy post-Budget view of their prospects, with the chances of many smaller organizations finally having to close their doors.

Their campaign for value added tax zero rating has virtually collapsed, at least until a Chancellor brings in multi-rate VAT. Then they might hope to get a low rate for goods they buy or on the charges sometimes levied for work done.

The National Council of Social Service, a coordinating body for many charities, has not entirely given up hope of getting VAT concessions. They may decide to mount a new campaign to secure a zero rate for any charges made on work carried out, the so-called output side, on the argument that VAT being a tax on business should not apply to operations devoted entirely to a charitable cause.

Charity organizers today feared that the pegging of the increase in public expenditure

announced in the Budget is likely to lead to a pruning by local authorities of the help they give to organizations working in the social services sphere.

The crunch for many smaller charities relying heavily on such support is expected to come next April, at the end of the financial year.

Most charities have been hit by the stock market slump and inflation which has hoisted administrative costs by as much as two thirds in 12 months. Donations have also been declining, and inflation has eroded their value.

Some charities say they are likely to have to wind up their affairs in the next few months, and even big charities are likely to be overdrawn within a year.

Another major worry in the charity field is that the capital transfer tax, when spelled out in detail, is likely to maintain the £50,000 rule operating under the estate duty system. This limits tax exemption on charity gifts by individuals to bequests under £50,000. Many millions of pounds annually could be at stake.

Chemical exports rise 70 pc

Britain's chemical industry achieved a favourable trade balance of £168m in the second quarter of this year, reflecting the industry's efforts to secure sales in lucrative export markets at a time of buoyant demand internationally.

Government figures published today in the Department of Industry's weekly journal, *Trade and Industry*, show that the total value of exports over the period amounted to £583m at current prices, representing a 70 per cent increase over the corresponding period of 1973. The main growth area was exports of organic chemicals which rose by 146 per cent compared with a year earlier.

Imports rose steeply over the second quarter, rising by 90 per cent over the corresponding period of 1973 and reaching £415m. Organic chemicals recorded a huge rise of 157 per cent compared with a year earlier.

In another development, a survey* of 60 leading companies in the plastics processing industry for the three years up to October last year showed that the value of sales by the companies rose, surprisingly slowly by about 25 per cent.

*Report on Plastics Processors, ICC Business Ratios, £33.

New threat in shipyard dispute

The month-old pay dispute at the Cammell Laird shipyard on Merseyside, which stopped work on orders worth £125m and made 4,000 workers idle, led to a fresh warning by shop stewards yesterday. They say that unless the company meets their demand for new and direct negotiations by tomorrow, they will reimpose a "blockade" and prevent more than 400 management and staff employees from entering their offices.

Lianwen peace talks: Hopes of settling the dispute at the £200m Lianwen complex of the British Steel Corporation, which has halted production and let to 4,000 workers being made idle centre on talks tomorrow in Cardiff.

The BSC has offered to take part in the talks if the Technical, Administrative and Supervisory Section of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers' official strike over pay, would allow 1,600 craftsmen to cross the picket lines.

Leyland strike goes on: Fresh attempts by British Leyland to resolve the dispute which has stopped all Triumph car production and made more than 5,000 workers idle in the Midlands and on Merseyside, ended without a settlement yesterday.

CBI chief praises government policy on aid

By Malcolm Brown

Mr Ralph Batesman, president of the Confederation of British Industry, yesterday congratulated the Government for rejecting "beggar-my-neighbour" policies in the face of the growing world economic crisis.

Speaking in London at a dinner of the Canada Club, Mr Batesman stressed the need for international cooperation if crises on the scale of the oil situation were to be averted in future.

He said: "It is quite clear that the developed nations simply cannot absorb any further major increases in oil or commodity prices or supply disruptions at this time.

The agreement for a 10-year international energy programme which would be signed over the next few months by many developed nations was an example of the modest yet bold steps towards cooperation which were essential.

As part of the larger picture Mr Batesman saw the need for a united Europe. Such a concept was essential if we were to rise to the challenge of new world trading conditions.

"I suppose these new conditions can best be summarized in four letters—OPEC", said Mr Batesman. "But the long-term prospects of all primary producers, including the OPEC members, are interdependent with the economic health of the consuming countries."

Sir Frederick's message: 'get on with the job'

By Edward Townsend

Sir Frederick Catherwood, chairman of the British Institute of Management, urged businessmen last night to forget politicians and get on with the job of managing British industry themselves in a bid to avoid "the catastrophe which now seems so near".

For a long time, politicians had told the people half truths, he said. They had pressed industry not to finance inflationary wage increases but had added hastily that they would not increase unemployment. They had pressed for increased productivity without mentioning that that needed investment.

"While they have hang-ups on the capitalist system, get mixed up with the mixed economy and enhance over enterprise boards, we have to get on with the job."

Sir Frederick, speaking at the annual dinner of the Machine Tool Trades Association in London, called on managers themselves to tell their workers the facts.

Iran will get £365m back-payment for increased cost of oil

By Roger Vielvroye

Western oil companies operating in Iran are about to make a \$850m (about £365m) back-payment to the Iranian Government to cover increased costs of oil lifted since September last year.

Iran has an agreement with the consortium, in which British Petroleum is the largest shareholder, to ensure that prices for Iranian oil do not drop below those in other parts of the Gulf where the posted price system is still in operation.

Mr Alastair Manson, general manager of Iranian Oil Participants, is not in Iran working out the final details of the price agreement and the \$850m payment could be made tomorrow.

The \$850m will cover the cost equating Iranian prices with those obtained in the Gulf through government intervention at 60 per cent share in the oil companies' concessions. Price rises concluded through meetings of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) in Quito and Vienna will also be included.

Offshore services: An attempt to form new British-owned offshore diving equipment and services companies to compete with French and American groups in the North Sea is being made by the British Diving Association. It has written to 20 companies which could be interested in this field pointing out that tremen-

dous opportunities exist, particularly now that exploration is moving into deep waters and will need much more sophisticated diving back-up.

The market for diving services and equipment in the North Sea is worth between £20m and £50m a year. The OSD is pointing out that much of the expertise gained by the Royal Navy in diving techniques could be made available to new British companies entering the field.

Our Northern Industrial Correspondent writes: British industrialists, hoping to move in on the market for equipment and services for the offshore oil industry, have been warned that they must be prepared to meet much higher standards of quality and service than they may have become accustomed to in other fields. They will also have to convince the oil industry that they can match the performance of its existing and proven suppliers.

This was the central theme running through a two-day conference on "Offshore Oil and Onshore Industry" which ended in Liverpool yesterday. The conference, organized by the North West Industrial Development Association, was attended by some 200 senior executives from companies who are existing or potential suppliers.

Outlook for supertankers shows signs of decline

By Peter Hill

While shipbuilders are still enjoying boom conditions, supertankers, both in Europe and Japan, are seriously worried about the future of the large tanker market which has now almost disappeared. Japanese builders, who have concentrated on series production of large tankers, fear that the main market building orders in which the major builders have invested could become no longer economic.

In its latest survey, *The Motor Ship*, the monthly journal, said that while the number of ships ordered had risen between April and the end of October this year, the total tonnage had fallen from 230,026,507 tonnes deadweight to 227,158,177 tonnes dwt at the end of last month.

The survey pointed out that over the same period the number of tankers on order had increased but the total tonnage involved had fallen from 188,717,700 tonnes to 187,065,080 tonnes.

Public ownership talks: Leaders of Britain's shipbuilding industry yesterday met Mr Westwood Benn, Secretary of State for Industry, to discuss the Government's plans for extending public ownership to shipbuilding, ship repair and marine engine building.

After the meeting, Mr A. Ross Beich, the president of the Shipbuilders and Repairers' Association, said the discussions had been "useful and constructive" and added that further talks would be held to discuss various aspects which had arisen.

Talks on support for Helaba

Frankfurt, Nov 13.—The Savings Banks Association of Hesse said it is holding talks with the West German Savings Bank Association on possible support to meet its share of write-off needs at the Hessische Landesbank-Girozentrale (Helaba) in which it holds a 50 per cent stake.

A Hesse Savings Bank spokesman said no details are yet available of the possible size of the write-offs, and talks could last to the end of this year.

License revoked: The Federal Reserve Bank of New York has revoked the license of the National City Bank of New York, saying the bank had broken the banking license of a small West German instalment credit bank, Regensburg Teilschuldungsbank Ottmar Dirrigl KG, after the bank announced difficulties.

Volksbank of Landau, said it was willing to take over the bank.

Shell-Esso gas find off Shetlands

A new and possibly significant gas find has been made to the north-east of the Shetlands by the Shell-Esso group. Shell, the operator for the group, said that a well on block 211-13 had produced gas and condensate at "substantial rates".

But the statement added that further drilling would be necessary because of the difficult geological conditions in the area.

The well is in 620ft of water and is the most northerly drilled offshore anywhere in the world. Block 211-13 adjoins the tract in which British Petroleum has discovered the Magnus field.

Less gold assayed

The weight and number of gold articles tested by the London Assay Office declined in October compared with the same month last year, but silver articles showed a sharp increase. Gold items fell by almost 22 per cent. The number of silver articles rose by 21.3 per cent, but the weight declined.

Wool earnings up

Although earnings from United Kingdom wool textile exports in the first nine months of this year, at £182.2m, were 8 per cent up on last year's figures for the same period, shipments in terms of volume were lower in all sectors, according to the National Wool Textile Export Corporation. The Corporation said this is the result of reduced activity in world wool textile trading after the boom conditions of 1972-73.

Cutting car weight

Europe's car and truck industry is expected to use 25,000 tons of fibre glass/plastic this year to reduce overall weights. Mr Wilbur Shenk, of Owens Corning Fiberglass, Europe, speaking at the Reinforced Plastics Congress in Brighton, said the material was being used increasingly for components such as lamp housings.

Japan relaxes curbs

The Japanese finance ministry and the Bank of Japan have decided to relax their restrictions on loans by Japanese foreign exchange banks to the overseas subsidiaries and branch offices of Japanese corporations, according to financial sources in Tokyo. Such lending has been restricted since June.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Insulation answer to wasted energy

From Mr Anthony Cadman
Sir, Recent correspondence has tended to lay emphasis upon restrictions upon the use of energy rather than the more logical approach of reducing waste.

It is now acknowledged by both the Department of the Environment and Nato in recent publications that 40 per cent of United Kingdom energy requirements is devoted necessarily to home heating. It is equally confirmed by these two authoritative sources that 70 per cent of that heat is immediately wasted through the walls, windows, roofs and by draught-making gaps.

If relatively elementary thermal insulation efforts were made then that wastage could be reduced to only 25 per cent, without any failing in the standard of warmth and comfort. Indeed, by an improvement to both these factors, the method is elementary. It is by improving the insulation within the walls, providing the thick layer of insulation in the roofs, double glazing of windows and draught proofing by the addition of weather stripping.

Britain is the only remaining European country still permitting the wastage of energy through naked cavity walling which on its own throws away 33 per cent of the heat put into homes in this country. It is much to be regretted that the bill currently being presented to Parliament (the draft amendment to the Building Regulation Act) has proposed a thermal insulation standard of 1.0 which is far below the European statutory standard of 0.60 "U" value.

The figure of 0.60 would

provide all the savings listed above and would reduce the nation's total energy bill by 20 per cent, so achieving the massive savings which the nation needs without reducing standards of living and comfort.

The capital cost per home can be reclaimed in sheer savings of expenditure on fuel in less than five years, even in the most inefficiently designed structure, but in the majority of cases the cost can be reclaimed in three years.

Surely this positive approach to stopping waste is more appealing than the restrictive approach of a lowering of living standards by reduction of temperature, which can in particular be damaging to the aged.

Yours,
ANTHONY G. CADMAN,
Director-General,
The Brick Development Association,
19 Grafton Street,
London, W.1.

From Mr P. Burberry and Mr B. Day

Sir, It has been reliably estimated from the most recent statistics that more than 40 per cent of the energy consumed in this country is employed in warming buildings. This compares with the 17 per cent consumed by all forms of transport. It would seem that you are right, therefore, to single out architects for particular criticism in your leader today (Oct 25) since they are solely responsible for the thermal properties of their buildings, even though they may not be aware of it. Through their efforts we might save more energy than by the total abolition of the transport industry.

Need for inflation accounting

From Mr David Stebbings

Sir, Can someone please explain why "inflation accounting" is not being forced on industry by our Government as a matter of urgency. I know that there is a government committee sitting on this question, but how long do we have to wait?

Unless and until "inflation accounting" is introduced: (a) the auditors' certificate that the accounts of a company "show a true and fair view" etc is a lie; (b) directors proclaim profits that they have not made; (c) dividends are often

declared out of profits which are not there; (d) depreciation reserves intended to replace worn out plant are inadequate; (e) employees are encouraged by bogus profits to make wage claims which the company cannot afford if jobs are to be maintained, even if no dividends were to be declared.

Why do we have to go on kidding ourselves so blatantly? Yours faithfully,
DAVID STEBBINGS
1 Wapping Pierhead
Wapping High Street
London E1.

US economic experts' disarray

From Mr Henry N. Goldstein

Sir, Frank Voila's recent report on President Ford's rejection of the advice of American academic economists leaves me confused. He seems to suggest to the academics share a common set of social priorities and economic forecasts and that they offer similar policy advice.

But, in fact, they are poles apart. Galbraith fears a serious recession and advocates mandatory controls on prices and wages. Friedman pleads for persistent monetary and fiscal

restraint and claims that controls would have nothing but pernicious effects. Whose advice is the President supposed to take? And just what incantation is going to "force changes in (American) society that will resolve the present difficulties"? Has that "bracadebra" been discovered?

Yours, etc,
HENRY N. GOLDSTEIN,
Visiting Professorial Fellow,
Centre for Contemporary European Studies, University of Sussex, Brighton.

Phoney?

From Mrs M. Lane

Sir, Hearing that the telephonists' secret strike was over, I attempted to ring Paris. A voice informed us that the of our strike uniform coincided with the beginning theirs.

Was it secret too? He or not say—all he knew was the French operator refused accept calls from the UK Kingdom. Yours faithfully,
M. LANE,
Ashton Wold,
Peterborough.

Infexious

From Mr V. W. McElroy

Sir, I am notified by the Office that charges for a phone connexion (sic) increased from September 1. This direction naturally caused some dejection but perhaps reflection on the situation should be raised to protection of Special Relationship and 7 xion of the EEC.

Was that the reason for recent election? Yours truly,
VERNON W. McELROY,
5c Shepherd Street,
London, W1.



Nine months' results

Interim Statement

The results for the nine months ended 30th September, 1974, estimated and subject to audit, are compared below with those for the similar period of 1973, which are restated at 31st December, 1973 rates of exchange; also shown are the actual results for the full year 1973.

It must be emphasised that the results for the interim period do not necessarily provide a reliable indication of those for the full year.

For the interim periods, U.S.A. results are incorporated on an operating basis although the statutory basis with a minimum allowance for provision expenses is adopted at the year end. This helps to eliminate abnormal fluctuations which for technical reasons would otherwise emerge in the published quarterly results.

	9 months to 30.9.74 Estimate £ millions	9 months to 30.9.73 Estimate £ millions	Year 1973 Actual £ millions
Net written premiums—			
General business	278.9	252.8	333.8
Investment Income	35.4	30.0	28.4
Underwriting Profit—			
General business	0.3	10.4	11.6
Long Term Insurance	1.0	0.9	1.5
Profit	26.7	31.3	41.5
Loan and Bank Interest	1.2	1.1	1.5
Profit before Tax and Minority Interests	25.5	30.2	40.0
Principal Exchange rates used in converting overseas results:			
U.S.A.	\$2.33	\$2.32	\$2.32
Canada	\$2.30	\$2.31	\$2.31

Net written premiums and investment income, adjusted to exclude the effects of currency fluctuations, show increases of 11% and 28% respectively. Although unaffected by exceptional losses such as characterized experience in the earlier part of the year, third quarter underwriting results have been disappointing and a small loss has been incurred worldwide.

Premium growth in the United Kingdom in the third quarter was less buoyant than earlier in the year while claims costs and expenses of management, particularly salaries and pension fund contributions, continued to accelerate from inflationary pressures. Third quarter operations produced a loss but for the year to date the account as a whole is marginally in profit despite particularly adverse experience on engineering business and substantial losses from weather claims and the Fitzborough disaster. The important motor account should benefit in the last quarter from the rating increase introduced on 1st October.

In the United States net written premiums for the nine months increased from \$237.2 million to \$248.1 million and the operating ratio was 97.8% compared with 93.3% in 1973.

Underwriting experience in Australia, already adversely affected by severe weather claims in the early part of the year, has again deteriorated with substantial losses in the third quarter. Outstanding claims have required further augmentation for litigation, and in anticipation of Workmen's Compensation legislation in the State of Victoria provision has been made for the retrospective effects of increased benefits on claims estimates at 30th September.

**General
Accident**

General Accident Fire & Life Assurance Corporation Ltd.
World Headquarters, General Buildings, Perth, Scotland.

TO ALL RESPONSIBLE FOR PENSION SCHEMES

Preserving pension rights: your deadline is April 1975.

From 6th April 1975 the law requires administrators, managers and trustees of occupational pension schemes to safeguard the pension rights of scheme members who leave employment before pension age. From that date an employee aged 26 or over who leaves his job with at least 5 years qualifying service in an occupational pension scheme must have a right to a preserved pension.

So if you are responsible in any way for administering an occupational pension scheme, or advising the administrators, you will need to know all about the preservation requirements.

You may already be on the mailing list for memoranda issued by the Occupational Pensions Board—if not, you can get the detailed preservation memorandum which the Board are issuing by sending

the coupon below or telephoning the number given.

Employers with occupational pension schemes who want to know more about the preservation requirements should consult their pension advisers, send the coupon below, or telephone the number given.

The Occupational Pensions Board, Apex Tower, High Street, New Malden, Surrey KT3 4DN. Telephone: 01-943 8948, Ext. 350. Please send me information on preservation of occupational pensions (tick box for information required)

Short guide for employers ☐ Detailed memorandum for administrators ☐

Name

Position

Company

Address

OPB4

Issued by the Occupational Pensions Board.

مكتبة الأصل

BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

Some relief in sight for Unilever

able for sterling and gilts new "highs" for gold was not perhaps the most sing reaction yesterday to Budget deficit of m. And after a firm h start the message of a gilt market started to rough to equities by mid- leaving the FT. All index in new low ground end of the day. Commer- tion must be laughing. lever's decline has con- into the third quarter, here is little prospect of budget measures on the Code bringing much relief final quarter. The United on represents only one fifth of group total and there are restraints than official ones opera- re for Unilever. ter subsidies now provide rial ceiling on the margi- and demand for fro- foods, along with that for ents, has been weakening United Kingdom frozen demand elsewhere in a is apparently still rising edible fats and animal markets generally remain it. European chemical is in decline too, which ffect some Unilever indus- product companies, and leaves demand from the packaging and plastics in as the firm area, with the United Africa any. As for raw materials, oil prices are around 10 cent off the top in the d States but the overall remains fairly unpromi- ere the Budget is going to relief is on the liquidity - looking somewhat ed—given the move from cash position at the be- of this year to a net ned one now, and the from £5.9m to £8.5m in quarter interest payable, that nearly one quarter a group's £200m stock ap- tion last year was in United Kingdom then we be looking at perhaps or so of tax deferral to liquidity in the early part at year. unwhile, the forecast of uined operating profit year implies some further town in the final quarter earnings estimates still of nd 40p a share, for a pro- pive p/e ratio of just under d a yield of 13 1/2 per cent at The prospective p/e of Amsterdam price of £163 out the same leaving little e for switching, but argu- both ratings are now dis- ting the worst of the mar- quee.

d Quarterly: 1974 (1973)
Capitalization £608m
£1,420m (£1,111m)
x profits £76.8m (£91.9m)
nd gross 7.24p (6.94p)
ited and NV.

rtaulds
verse
iring

Kearton's propensity for wolf is by now so well ciated in the City that rs were yesterday reduced essing the finer shade of ask in forecasts of pro- fits for 1974-75 which d still show an advance, ny terms, over the pre- year". This, after half- profits somewhat higher those forecasted at the J general meeting, is a pre-tax as against £41m ie corresponding period, asly bodes ill for the d six months. the context of an overall increase in the first half under 34 per cent, and per cent increase in ex- a 22 per cent rise in to United Kingdom mers tells a tale of its And it is not simply a



Mr. David Orr, chairman of Unilever Limited, forecasting maintained operating profits in 1974.

Mr. David Orr, chairman of Unilever Limited, forecasting maintained operating profits in 1974.

able of a slower rate of fibre price increase in Britain than in Europe, for the differentials have been eroded for some time now, price controls notwithstanding. So, one question for the second half concerns the extent to which Courtaulds, given a "slow-down in all markets at home and overseas and in exports" which is attributed to worldwide despoiling, can claim the loyalty of United Kingdom customers who have since the turn of the year been vociferously complaining of fibre starvation. Allied to this is the question of capacity utilization.

A high level of industrial gearin goes its synthetic fibre manufacturing operations leaves Courtaulds susceptible to a vicious swing into losses here; but given cessation of the de- stock movement in the early months of 1975, as the group is hoping, the situation is likely to develop to such an extent.

All the same, the shares ended the day off 3p at 59p for a prospective fully taxed p/e ratio of 34 on the same again £115m pre-tax for the year. Potentially, however, they yield 14.4 per cent; and in the context of last year's very healthy balance-sheet and half-time liquidity which the group describes as "adequate" in spite of a sharp increase in working capital requirements, this is attractive enough to make them a buy on a longer view.

Interim 1974-75 (1973-74)
Capitalization £150.2m
Sales £576.5m (£490.9m)
Pre-tax profits £179.5m (£141m)
Dividend gross 2.75p (2.44p)

FFI

The cost of borrowing

It is one thing to make medium-term funds easily available for investment and quite another to assume that those funds will be snapped up by eager industrialists. This column has been airing the attractions of Finance For Industry as a Vehicle for channelling such funds into the corporate sector since the beginning of October. But as the terms upon which FFI may be able to raise money and on-lend it became clearer it is increasingly open to question whether the scheme as presently proposed is, after all, equipped to meet the needs.

Mr. George Loveday, the chairman of the Stock Exchange, estimated yesterday that although an FFI issue would rank for most practical purposes as a gilt-edged stock, it would lack a Government guarantee and would thus probably have to offer a margin of a point over

a comparable gilt-edged stock. He took as his example Treasury 9 per cent 1980, currently yielding 12 per cent, which would suggest that, in today's market, an FFI issue would offer 14.3 per cent. FFI reckons to charge some 1 1/2 per cent over its own cost of money to take care of administrative costs, so industrial borrowers would be faced with paying 15.8 per cent for six or seven year money.

If yesterday's gilt-edged market is anything to be by, and if the issue is to be as big as the £250m indicated by Mr. Loveday (which I personally doubt), all these rates could well be higher by the new year. But even at today's levels, and even assuming FFI's 14 per cent margin can be reduced—anticipate that if it can—the rates simply look too high.

For an investment project to show a reasonable return on top of financing costs of this sort requires conditions in which forecasts of future market demands can be made more confidently than many feel to be justified at present. On this view companies will be postponing their investment programmes regardless of availability of finance.

But it is also in doubt how far seven-year money is what industry really needs. It carries too long a maturity for use as working capital and too short a maturity for major investment schemes. Many potential borrowers are only going to be attracted to FFI as source of capital if they feel it can offer a package in which both medium and long term funds can be made available.

Birmid Qualcast

Demand prospects

A strong second-half performance and maintained final dividend may have been greeted with a shrug by some, but for Birmid Qualcast to 26p against the trend yesterday, but it is a moot point as to whether one should now expect the shares to show any exceptional performance over the coming months simply on the strength of a 19.1 per cent yield. Certainly there is encouragement to be had from a second-half pre-tax advance from £5.5 to £6.4m following the first-half slump, but while that owes plenty to progressive recovery from three-day working and strong demand from the commercial vehicle industry, it also reflects an abnormal shift (resulting from first-half labour problems) of lawnmower production into the second six months.

Presumably it takes in a fair element of stock appreciation too, for on Birmid's preliminary reckoning Mr. Healey's tax proposals should chop around £2m, or some 40 per cent, off the tax charge for 1972-73 when the rate of inflation was lower.

In addition to that kind of consideration, however, there is the question of demand in the current year, particularly the overall level of demand from the motor industry and the extent to which lawnmowers and garden equipment prove items easily cut from tightening family budgets. Nor ahead of yesterday's news of relaxed bp restriction on spaceheating was it expected to be anything but another difficult year for Porterton. And that is hardly good news given that the capital cost of Porterton and its summer stockpiling have probably been the largest items in a £20m turnaround in the group cash position to a net borrowed position.

Final: 1973-74 (1972-73)
Capitalization £17.5m
Sales £121m (£98.7m)
Pre-tax profits £7.5m (£9.97m)
Earnings per share 5.6p (8.1p)
Dividend gross 5.07p (4.86p)

Reaction to the news of a public sector borrowing requirement of £6,331m in the 1974-75 financial year varied in the City from alarmed disbelief to unqualified horror.

It had already been realized—although no official announcement had been made—that the borrowing requirement had risen dramatically from the £2,733m level estimated at the time of the March Budget. But a rise as large as £3,600m had not been generally expected.

Prices of gilt-edged stocks were heavily marked down at the opening of trading yesterday. Although selling in the morning did not amount to a stampede, it was enough to depress prices even more and there is a general feeling that the short-term outlook is, to say the least, not particularly encouraging.

The proposal for a medium-term investment bank also worried the gilt-edged market. It will have to be financed by insurance companies and possibly pension funds. These institutions will consequently have few funds available for investment in government securities.

The problem is that the Government has to finance this borrowing requirement in some way or another. Of its three alternatives—borrowing abroad, increasing the money supply and selling gilt-edged securities—one, increasing the money supply, is constrained by the need for greater monetary restraint after the extravagances of recent years. The remaining alternatives—both fraught with difficulties.

The sale of gilt-edged securities would cause prices to decline further, pushing up yields and eventually interest rates throughout the financial system to record levels. The only possibility, therefore, is for the Government to borrow heavily from abroad.

This is clearly what the Chancellor of the Exchequer has decided would be most expedient. The amount of public borrowing abroad this financial year will probably be more than £4,000m.

However, this strategy faces two problems. The first is that foreign holders of sterling-denominated assets will be unwilling to stay in sterling if the exchange rate cannot be maintained.

The clouds have been gathering over foreign exchange markets for some months now and the pound could come under speculative pressure at any time.

The authorities have some leeway for depreciation. The economic situation in other countries is also difficult and interest rates in London are competitive. The pound could fall to an effective devaluation rate of 21 per cent until the

Tim Congdon examines the options for financing the public sector's needs

Borrowing dilemma for the Government

end of 1974 before compensation under the sterling guarantee would have to be paid.

But these are cosmetic considerations. Sooner or later the balance of payments deficit will have to be corrected. The large current account deficit for October announced yesterday emphasizes the scale of the improvement required and that the slightly better trend found in the summer could easily prove illusory.

If the Government wishes to secure this improvement, and not to take the appropriate action to restrain domestic demand, it will have to lower the exchange rate.

One interpretation of the official decision not to renew the sterling guarantees at the end of this year is that the authorities would not wish to feel hemmed in by an exchange rate which they knew, on fundamental competitive grounds, was unrealistic.

The essence of the dilemma, therefore, is that the Government is relying on foreign borrowing to keep its own books in order. But the foreign lenders are not going to feel that their books are in order if they suffer a 5 or 10 per cent capital loss.

Yet the Government will be hard pressed to avoid the small sterling devaluation which would cause this capital loss unless it takes stronger action to deflate the domestic economy. The Government has said how-

ever, that it will not take this action because of the employment consequences.

The second problem for the Chancellor is that the Budget measures announced on Tuesday still leave the position for the next two or three years unclear. Worried gilt-edged brokers were asking yesterday: "What will the borrowing requirement be in 1975 and 1976?"

The intention would seem to be to eliminate gradually the public sector borrowing requirement over the next three or four years. This would also reduce the public sector financial deficit (not quite the same thing because public authorities lend money as well as borrow it) and, if one accepts the new Cambridge school doctrine that this influences the payments deficit, there would be a corresponding return to equilibrium on Britain's international accounts. Higher nationalized industries' prices would go some way towards eliminating the public sector borrowing requirement. But, until now, the good resolutions to restore economic pricing have not succeeded in bringing the public corporations' financial deficit beneath £1,500m at an annual rate.

Moreover, the Chancellor has said that government expenditure will behave in such a way that its demand effect would be an annual rise of 2 1/2 per cent.

The demand effect of government spending depends in part

on its level and in part on its composition. But there are limits to the Government's ability to alter its composition, particularly if the object were to be a systematic change in the same direction for three or four years. It follows that government spending will rise at a rate not very much beneath 2 1/2 per cent.

What can the Chancellor do? The borrowing requirement has to be cut from £6,000m, while government spending is still increasing. The only way out must be higher taxation.

The Treasury's forecasts indicate where this extra taxation must fall. The figure for consumers' expenditure in the first half of 1975 is expected to be £18,400m, 1.7 per cent higher than in the second half of 1974 and 3.7 per cent above the first half of 1974.

There is a wide measure of agreement that now is not the time for increases in living standards—but the Government appears to be accepting the prospect of such increases with complete satisfaction.

The only way order can be restored to the Government's finances is for public authorities to make a collective new year resolution about limiting their spending and stick to it, and for consumers to accept that it would have been for their own good if cigarets and spirits had been a little more expensive this Christmas.

Price rises: what will the market bear?

No one likes to admit that they are going to profit from higher prices, and there was a distinct reluctance on the part of most of industry yesterday to admit that they are likely to take advantage of the relaxations in the Price Code which were announced by Mr. Healey on Tuesday. But a closer analysis of the situation reveals that, slowly at first and with the greatest repugnance, firms are likely to push up their prices in an effort to improve their disastrous financial situation.

The cause for worry over doing this is obvious. The latest industrial trends survey of the Confederation of British Industry shows that companies, whether they are large or small and whatever sector they are in, are pessimistic about the likely future developments for the economy as a whole and for themselves in particular.

The biggest single restriction on future sales is seen as being not shortage of skilled labour, plant or even the materials and components which are still sufficing the overhang of the three-day week, but the lack of orders or sales. Companies which have doubts about their ability to sell their production at present prices are naturally wary of trying to push up their prices.

The industries which are likely to suffer most severely from this constraint are those where demand has already shown obvious signs of weakening. A forecast of what is to come has already been seen in the consumer goods sector, where GEC recently successfully argued an application before the Price Commission but then decided only to increase prices by half the amount allowed. This difference is accounted for by the growing consumer doubts about committing themselves to expenditure, and the increasingly tough competition as imports become ever more plentiful in slackening world trading conditions.

An even tougher time faces car makers thinking of putting their prices up under the terms of the new code. Over the past year car prices have rocketed as one price application has followed another at regular three-month intervals.

New car prices are now something like 30 per cent above the level at which they stood in November last year, and the rise is continuing. The problems for dealers and would-be purchasers alike.

The most severe of these relates to the fact that while the price of new cars has rocketed, that for second-hand models has remained static, making it harder and harder for buyers to raise the money they need to move on to new models.

For example, anyone trading in a one-year-old family saloon would now receive only 50 per cent of the cost of a new replacement, and since the price of a new car is rising, the value of his old vehicle determines in large measure how much he is prepared to pay for his new one, dealers have been having a hard time selling.

Their reaction has been to offer under-the-counter discounts, with £100 being common and up to £300 being offered in some cases. These cuts have been partly absorbed by the dealers and have partly resulted in them offering even lower prices for second-hand vehicles, thus intensifying the vicious circle.

This sort of situation is not one where British manufacturers, who have seen imports take a large share of the domestic market in recent months, can freely contemplate taking full advantage of the extra 2 to 4 per cent which they would be able to put on their prices under the terms of the new code. None the less, the price rises are likely to go on and the new regulations which will give firms greater room for manoeuvre in dealing with the Price Commission, are generally welcomed.

The reason for this is that, with the current outlook for wage settlements over the next year, many firms will have no option but to use the new allowance to pass on 80 per cent of the increase in their labour costs rather than to now.

Wages account for something like a quarter of total cost in manufacturing industry, with chemicals at the low end of the spectrum having 15 per cent of its costs accounted for by labour and engineering having the figure as high as 30 per cent.

Most companies simply cannot afford to go on absorbing half of the increase in the cost of this, one of the most important elements. Where the effect

of market pressures is likely to have most impact is not in holding down the total amount which industry will try to gain by higher prices, but in how these price increases are spread.

The indications are that a number of criteria will decide the extent to which price increases reflect the easing of the code.

The first of these is the demand situation, and perhaps more importantly, order books. In the months ahead.

Textiles, which feel themselves to be moving firmly into the downward trough of their traditional cycle of boom and slump are unlikely to risk making the position worse by pushing up their prices. However, since clothing manufacturers are worried about their small profit margins and may be off-set to a certain extent by the fact that, since so many of the products involved are one-off jobs, they have been very hard to control under the price code in any case.

The next factor which will play a role is the extent to which price controls have borne down on an industry or a particular firm. Companies with a high proportion of exports already have much room for allocating their costs and profits in such a way as to circumvent price controls, so it is the companies which rely heavily on the home market which have most scope for taking advantage of the new rules.

Another major element is the extent to which companies have been recording profits close to the reference levels which were set when the Price Code was introduced. This provision will be of special benefit to the chemical industry, which did not present ICI describing the changes as "inadequate" yesterday.

A further element, and the one which is most likely to result in obvious changes to the consumer, comes from those products such as food and cigarettes where demand traditionally holds up even when prices increase.

Imperial Group was still looking at the changes in the Price Code yesterday, but it would not be surprising if it were to use the new rules when they come into effect.

cover a wide spread. For those products where demand is likely to remain buoyant, such as bicycles, which have just been given yet another fillip by the rise in petrol prices (the firm owns the Raleigh plant in Nottingham), prices are likely to go up by something like the full amount permitted.

Similarly, the capital goods side of the company is likely to be asked to bear its share of paying for recent and future investment in the machine tool and steel tube sectors.

Conversely, the consumer durables side, which has been experiencing chill winds, will probably have to be very restrained over price increases.

Tube Investments is far from being alone in this respect, and capital goods generally are likely to show a rather greater increase in price than other sectors. This trend will, however, be offset to a certain extent by the fact that, since so many of the products involved are one-off jobs, they have been very hard to control under the price code in any case.

The next factor which will play a role is the extent to which price controls have borne down on an industry or a particular firm. Companies with a high proportion of exports already have much room for allocating their costs and profits in such a way as to circumvent price controls, so it is the companies which rely heavily on the home market which have most scope for taking advantage of the new rules.

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Imperial Group was still looking at the changes in the Price Code yesterday, but it would not be surprising if it were to use the new rules when they come into effect.

David Blake

ACROW

Interim Statement

Yet another record half-year from Acrow

The Group results, unaudited, for the six months to 30th September 1974 with comparative figures for the previous year, are as follows:

	1974	1973
Turnover	£38,327,000	£28,137,000
Exports included in Turnover	£15,061,000	£10,966,000
Profit before taxation	£ 2,310,000	£ 1,748,000
Taxation	£ 1,357,000	£ 874,000
Profit after taxation	£ 953,000	£ 874,000

INTERIM DIVIDEND

The Directors have declared an interim dividend of 7% on the increased capital (last year same on lower capital). Dividend warrants will be posted on 28th March, 1975, to shareholders on the register at the close of business on 7th March, 1975.

CHAIRMAN'S REPORT

The Chairman, Mr. W. A. de Vigier, states that all the Group factories are working to full capacity and that most major extensions at present in progress should be coming on stream by mid 1975.

ACROW (ENGINEERS) LIMITED

12th November 1974

Business Diary: Hoover who's who • Eiffel power

another of the titans of can business is retiring, time it is Felix Mansager, nan who in 1966 became na and president of er after a boardroom h and the departure of r Hoover jr, son of the founder.

the end of this month and Gerstenburg retires as man and chief executive of General Motors, alh remaining on the board. ill be succeeded by Thomas hy, vice-chairman of the l of directors.

Hoover Mansager, who e 65 next year, retires on Year's Eve next year. He be relinquishing his post chief executive officer by 24 next, the date of the d stockholders meeting. en the two dates he will ue as chairman of the ive committee of the l

is to be succeeded not by but by two men, for as aer says in a backhanded liment to himself, "the asing complexity of direc- the widespread operations cover made the proposed on of executive responsi- s most appropriate."

a more equal of his two ssors is accountant Merle on, a mere strapping in er terms—he joined the ny only in 1961. Rawson, nly senior vice-president- treasurer, becomes chair- of the board and chief tive officer. Fred schi, executive vice- dent, becomes president chief operating officer. acchi, like Mansager, d the company as a sales-



Felix Mansager: handing over Hoover's reins.

man—Mansager in 1929 (ah, now there was a year) and Tabacchi in 1937. For those with eyes to see there was a hint of the old man's going last month, in a boardroom reshuffle at Hoover Limited, the important United Kingdom subsidiary 55 per cent-owned by Hoover.

Mansager (both the "a" and the "g" are hard) is for the time being to remain the chairman of Hoover Limited, which last year brought him a CBE for services to industry and to the development areas, presented personally by Edward Heath.

However, Peter Boon, one of the two managing directors, was appointed deputy chairman, and set up shop in Brussels to develop Hoover's European operations. His fellow managing

director, Gwynne Lloyd, became sole managing director. Tabacchi joined Rawson on the board.

The "increasing complexity" of which Mansager speaks is nowhere more clearly illustrated than in the fortunes of the United Kingdom operation. Hoover employs 16,000 people here, mostly at the three manufacturing centres at Perivale, Middlesex, at Merthyr Tydfil, Glamorgan, and at Cambuslang, Lanarkshire.

The company said last month it is to proceed with a £30m investment programme and would take on another 6,000 people between now and 1977.

Hoover is determined so far to proceed with the expansion, despite protracted labour troubles at Cambuslang, which in turn affected production at Merthyr and by running down dealers' stocks, robbed the company of any benefit from the traditional pre-Budget panic buyers.

This, coming on top of the three-day week and price controls contributed to a drop in pre-tax profits for the third quarter of £4m, from £5.4m to £1.55m. Hoover's United Kingdom involvement was very much junior's pigeon and played a part in his removal. Part of Rawson's job will be to meet head-on the old job that Hoover Limited is something that headquarters at North Canton, Ohio, can neither own nor control.

Into the US

It was a chance meeting in the Eiffel Tower restaurant between Martin Crossley and Ashley Cooper that led to Harris Graham and Partners

becoming the first British firm of employee benefit consultants to open a branch in the United States.

Crossley, chairman of Harris Graham, the company now prefers to be known—as was in the doldrums when he met Cooper. His concept of a company providing advice on pensions and fringe benefits on a fee-paying, as opposed to broker's, commission basis appeared to be founding.

Cooper so cheered up Crossley that he stayed in business, only to find it perking up about three months later. And the amicable arrangement with Cooper was sealed yesterday by the formation of a joint company, Harris Graham & Cooper Consulting Actuaries Inc, in which Graham has a 75 per cent stake to Cooper's 25.

Business could be brisk in the United States. The problems the British pensions industry face pale into insignificance compared with the situation caused in the United States by the new Employee Retirement Income Security Act.

The detailed provisions of this legislation, before, incidentally, all the consequential regulations have been completed, include sections on pensions preservation, minimum funding, fiduciary responsibility and, completely new concept of termination reinsurance—in other words, a rescue fund for the pension arrangements of companies which go bust.

Most existing pension schemes will have to be rewritten, to such an extent that Cooper is not entirely joking when he gives the new

law its more popular title—the Actuaries and Attorneys Full Employment Act.

Swedes' way

Scania, the Swedish aircraft to cars group which is selling growing numbers of Scania trucks and SAAB cars in Britain, has been chosen by the Ford Foundation and Cornell University for an unusual experiment.

On Monday six American car workers from Ford, Chrysler and General Motors will arrive at Scania's Södertälje engine plant. For the next month they will be assembling engines for SAAB cars by a method which is quite different from standard practice.

Scania was the first company to assemble engines in volume without the help of a production line. Each engine is built from scratch by its own team of workers.

The method, which has come to be known as "group assembly", has attracted worldwide attention because it is claimed to give greater worker satisfaction and fewer stoppages and absenteeism resulting from assembly line boredom. British Leyland has shown keen interest in Södertälje.

Professor Arthur Weinberg, who is in charge of the American experiment wants to establish to what extent attitudes to work result from hereditary traditions.

The six Americans will be divided into two assembly teams—the Swedish engine fitters work in teams of three—and paid to work on separate shifts so that better comparisons can be made.

FINANCIAL NEWS

Ultramar sets target for year at £12m net after strong advance

By Tony Moy

With nine months' trading figures in the board of Ultramar, under Mr C. Nelson, the chairman, is looking for a record after-tax profit for the full year of about £12m, compared with £7.5m last year.

Meanwhile, sales for the first three-quarters of the year are up from £106.3m to £129.4m—higher than the £127.7m achieved over the whole of last year. Pre-tax profits too have shown strong growth, with a leap from £4.6m to £13.3m, against £8.9m for the full year.

At the net level, profits are up from £4m to £9.2m, while the cash flow from operations comes out doubled to £15.7m. Earnings a share are 28.5p, against 12.8p.

The board says that shipping operation in the Caribbean,

Newfoundland and California continued to do well throughout the period. The Quebec operations were affected by weak petroleum product prices and the government policy of encouraging product imports in competition with domestic refined products, particularly in the final quarter.

The Californian and Newfoundland refineries ran at capacity, but the Quebec refinery was shut down for part of the period. Production, which was at 69,000 barrels a day before the shutdown, is expected to average about 65,000 to 70,000 barrels a day for the final quarter.

Reasons for the reduced runs and shutdowns are given as competition from subsidized import oil products, high product inventories and the coastal shipping strike.

Mr Jessel quits G R Dawes

Mr Oliver Jessel has resigned from the board of G. R. Dawes Holdings, Jessel Securities (which indirectly has a 20 per cent stake in Dawes Holdings) is indebted to Dawes & Co, the banking arm, on overdraft to the extent of £364,000.

In respect of this a charge is held on ordinary shares in Johnson & Firth Brown, which at the 35p middle-market price on November 8 have a market value of £173,000.

It is not yet known to what extent, if any, provision will need to be made in respect of the unsecured part. The board say they are in "close touch" with the situation.

Mr T. Faris & Mr M. St Giles have resigned as directors of Dawes & Co.

About the banking side Mr H. A. L. Dawes, chairman, says confidence has been maintained and the level of deposits has risen from £8.8m to £10.78m during the past year.

Stenhouse in £8.7m office lease back deal

By John Plender

In a complex sale and lease-back deal Stenhouse Holdings, the Glasgow-based insurance broking group, has agreed to sell the share capital of Dominion Buildings in London to its 55 per cent-owned Canadian subsidiary Reed Shaw Osler for £8.75m. Stenhouse paid £11.4m only a year ago for the company, whose sole asset is Dominion Buildings, a 45,000 sq ft office block in the City.

Last November the building was valued by surveyors Matthews and Goodman at £14m, but it has recently been revalued downwards to £9m. The proceeds will be used to repay part of an £11m one-year loan facility made available for the purchase by a syndicate led by the Bank of Scotland Finance Company. The loan is due for repayment on December 20.

Stenhouse will now take a 25-year head lease on the building at £650,000 with five-year rent reviews. The sale is being made to A. R. Stenhouse and Partners, the United Kingdom subsidiary of Reed Shaw Osler, which occupies part of the building, and is subject to the appropriate regulatory approvals.

The effect of the deal is to shift the burden of Stenhouse's heavy borrowings on to the Canadian side of the group, for the United Kingdom subsidiary will finance the bulk of the purchase through a medium-term bank loan.

Stock markets

Post-Budget depression leaves gilts battered

A severe fall in the gilt edged market, which was upset by a projected Budget deficit of £5,300m as well as by fears that the Budget has done nothing to stem wage inflation, undermined the stock market yesterday. The only bright sector was the gold share pitch, where surging prices for both bullion and for gold coins brought gains ranging to £1 and more in share prices.

Gilt edged stocks were marked down by nearly £2 before trading commenced. The market was taking the view that Mr Healey's Budget is depending too much on success for the social contract. And, with substantial pay claims already pending in the coal industry and elsewhere, the City's fear is that higher prices and higher local authority rates will increase inflationary pressures. Disclosure of details of the Finance for Industry loans for industry made it clear that the £1,000m would come from the private sector, thus taking off cash which might have gone into gilts. And, there was nervousness ahead of the October trade figures, which turned out to be at least as poor as expected.

Against this background, gilts had little hope. Wide-spread selling was reported, and attempted rallies were unsuccessful. War Loan touched a new low of £20, closing at £20.1, a net 1/2 down. The short put (Treasury 11) per cent 1979) lost ground at 97.1. In the long, where selling was persistent, losses of up to 1/2.75p were recorded.

The equity market regarded

Mr Healey's £1,600m relief for industry as well in line with the soundest expectations. Market sources were prepared to admit that only the most widely optimistic were hoping for the CBI target of around £2,400m.

Consequently, industrial shares opened well, with the Chamberlain up of the previous session lifting the FT index to 195.5. But this joy was short-lived once the bad news from gilts percolated to equity sectors. Share prices quickly fell back, and the downward pace quickened at mid morning.

First half profits from Comtels were well received. At first, but the shares reversed

their immediate gain after the market had read Lord Keston's comments on the outlook for the second half. At the close, the shares were 3p off at a new low of 59p. Down with them went ICI (143p), Beecham (135p) and many others.

Nine month figures from Unilever also disappointed, leaving the shares 6p off at 154p. With results due today, Philips Lamp eased.

Among the heavy engineers, the shipbuilders came in for some profit taking when the Budget gave no details of nationalization plans. However, losses were small, Swan Hunter closing 2p down at 84p. Yarrow,

Hawthorn Leslie and Vickers were others to weaken.

Metal Box dipped to 150p ahead of today's report on first half trading. GKN (142p) and Tube Investments (154p) fell back. Motor shares, however, showed no further dismay at the prospect of rises in petrol prices. BLMC closed unchanged at 8p.

Among the consumer sections, brewery shares and food shares looked relieved that the Chancellor had not taxed them more heavily. But early gains were soon whittled away as the rest of the market turned off. Distillers (842p) remained one of the few to hold an early gain. Losses of a few pence were common throughout the stores, where the Budget opened the door to minor profit taking. Marks & Spencer (116p), Brit Home Stores (158p) gave ground with falls in most others limited to 1p or so.

Timber shares were one of the few areas to find comfort from the Chancellor's relief on stock profit taxation. Wm. Mallinson, also reporting on trading outcome, moved ahead. But AP Cement turned off, and among the housebuilders, Taylor Woodrow dipped well below the 100p mark again. With local authority spending due for cuts, Costain led the contractor section lower.

After a turnover on November 12 was £77.7m (£582 bargains), Active stocks yesterday, according to Exchange Telegraph, were United Corporation, ICI, B.P. Tubes, Commercial Union, Shell and Charter Consolidated.

Overseas markets keep Chubb buoyant

By Our Financial Staff

The first half-year at Chubb & Son has brought an increase of 27 per cent in pre-tax profit to £3.72m, thanks mainly to strong performance overseas. However, the board of engineering group specialists in security and systems, expects some reduction of margins in the United Kingdom, following the Government's proposal to ease price controls. It is thought progress should, therefore, be maintained throughout the year. As second-half profits were almost static, this is good news.

Turnover for the first half was £10m to £4m of which home sales and accounted for £24m—a rise of 24 per cent. The contribution to pre-tax profits of overseas companies was £1.7m, a jump of 36 per cent, compared with £1.7m brought home—an increase of 11 per cent.

At the attributable level, profits have risen from £1.16m, and shareholders receive an interim dividend of 0.83p, against 0.5p.

Earlier this year, Lord G. the chairman, told the meeting that the group was to a good start with higher and profits, and that the had so far kept pace with

Unilever

The Directors of Unilever announce the estimated results for the third quarter and for the first nine months of 1974, and the interim Ordinary dividends in respect of 1974.

As has been our practice the results for the quarter and the first nine months and the comparative figures for 1973 have been calculated at comparable rates of exchange being based on £1 = Fl.6.50 = U.S. \$ 2.32, which were the closing rates for 1973. Profit accruing to ordinary capital for the current quarter and the first nine months has also been calculated at the rates of exchange current at the end of September, 1974 being based on £1 = Fl.6.30 = U.S. \$ 2.32.

Combined Results (£ millions)

Third Quarter			Nine Months		
1974	1973	Inc./Dec.	1974	1973	Inc./Dec.
SALES TO THIRD PARTIES					
1,420	1,111	+28%	4,142	3,252	+27%
606	484		1,755	1,383	
814	627		2,387	1,869	
OPERATING PROFIT					
84.5	92.3	-(8%)	271.7	257.5	+6%
.8	1.1		2.2	2.8	
(5.6)	(3.7)		(14.1)	(11.1)	
(2.9)	2.2		(2.5)	8.1	
PROFIT BEFORE TAXATION					
76.8	91.9	-(16%)	257.3	257.3	-
(36.2)	(39.3)		(126.4)	(113.1)	
(3.4)	(2.9)		(10.4)	(8.2)	
CONSOLIDATED PROFIT					
37.2	49.7	-(25%)	120.5	136.0	-(11%)
(.6)	(.6)		(1.9)	(1.9)	
Profit accruing to ordinary capital at rates of exchange ruling 31/12/73					
36.6	49.1	-(25%)	118.6	134.1	-(12%)
(.1)			1.0		
Profit accruing to ordinary capital at rates of exchange ruling 31/12/74					
36.5	49.1	-(26%)	119.6	134.1	-(11%)
17.1	18.9		46.0	52.6	
19.4	30.2		73.6	81.5	
Earnings per 25p of capital					
9.82p	13.21p	-(26%)	32.17p	38.08p	-(11%)

In Europe trading conditions remained difficult for our consumer products businesses—particularly edible fats—and for animal feeds. There was still no fall in the main raw material prices and margins generally continued to be affected by severe price controls. In contrast to last year, weather conditions were unfavourable to the ice cream businesses. However, lower profits from consumer products were partly offset by improvements on the part of our industrial product companies dealing in chemicals, paper, plastics and packaging.

UAC International continued to do well both in Europe and Africa. Plantations had a good quarter with sales and profits above last year. In the United States and Canada profits were also higher. Total profits from other countries outside Europe were about the same.

It is now expected that for the year as a whole operating profit will not be less than for 1973; but profit accruing to Ordinary capital will be lower owing to the much greater cost of financing working capital and to higher taxation.

The results and comments now published do not take account of the changes in United Kingdom taxation announced in Parliament yesterday, which will have a favourable effect on the cash flow.

DIVIDENDS

The Board today declared interim dividends in respect of 1974 on the Ordinary capitals at the following rates which are equivalent in value at today's rate of exchange in terms of the Equalisation Agreement between the two companies.

LIMITED	N.V.
per 25p	per Fl.20
Ordinary share	Ordinary capital
4.85p	Fl.2.93

This and future announcements of Unilever Quarterly Results will be reprinted in leaflet form. If you wish to be included in the mailing list for these leaflets, please write to Information Division, Unilever House, London EC4P 4BQ.



Mr R. Stuart Black, chairman of General Accident: Bad experience from engineering business and substantial losses from weather claims.

World-wide third-quarter underwriting results of the General Accident Fire and Life Assurance were "disappointing" and a small loss was incurred. Over the first nine months the pre-tax was down from £30.2m to £25.5m, with £8.7m coming in the third quarter.

Adjusted for currency fluctuations net written premiums and investment income expended by 11 per cent to £278.9m and 28 per cent to £25.4m respectively. General underwriting profit collapsed from £10.4m to £200,000, but investment income slightly by £100,000 to £1m. Interest charged amounted to £12m—£100,000 higher.

In the United Kingdom, operations in the third quarter produced a loss, but for the year to date the account is "marginally" in profit in spite of particularly bad experience from engineering business, substantial losses from weather claims and, of course, the Flitex motor account should benefit from a recent rate increase, but overlying the whole United Kingdom picture are claims costs and expenses which continue to accelerate because of inflation.

In the United States premiums rose from £237.2m to £248.1m with the operating ratio up from 93.3 per cent to 97.8 per cent. Although the company points out that the nine-month figures do not necessarily give a reliable guide for the full period, the result was enough to slip 5p off the company's shares which closed at 70p.

NY cotton plunges

New York, Nov 13.—COTTON futures closed at new lows for the region with losses of 2.50 cents on commission houses liquidating closed out of the market. The limit down in Midwest Grains contributed to the step down of cotton prices. Fueling the decline was a report by the International Cotton Advisory Committee that the cotton crop in the United States at a record 60.3 million bales, down from 62.5 million in 1973. The report was based on a survey of 42,000 acres, 31,000 of which were planted in cotton. The survey was completed on October 31, 1974, and the report was issued on November 13, 1974.

The world spot price, which had been at a high of 80.00 cents, fell to 74.50 cents, a low of 74.50 cents, and a high of 74.50 cents. The report was based on a survey of 42,000 acres, 31,000 of which were planted in cotton. The survey was completed on October 31, 1974, and the report was issued on November 13, 1974.

Wheat

Chicago, Nov 13.—WHEAT futures closed at new lows for the region with losses of 1.00 cent on commission houses liquidating closed out of the market. The limit down in Midwest Grains contributed to the step down of wheat prices. Fueling the decline was a report by the International Cotton Advisory Committee that the cotton crop in the United States at a record 60.3 million bales, down from 62.5 million in 1973. The report was based on a survey of 42,000 acres, 31,000 of which were planted in cotton. The survey was completed on October 31, 1974, and the report was issued on November 13, 1974.

Business appointments

Mr R. L. Marjess has been made a commercial director of Imperial Tobacco (Imports).

When Mr S. H. Lines retires next April as director responsible for all the Wiggins Teape group's investments and other interests outside Europe, and for United Kingdom exports to the rest of the world, he will be succeeded by Mr E. J. Worthington.

Lord Waterbottom has resigned as chairman and director of Viceroy International.

Sir William Luce has been elected chairman of OXYX Investments.

Mr Stephen Keynes has been made vice-chairman, and Mr

General Accident turn in third quarter loss

By David Mott

World-wide third-quarter underwriting results of the General Accident Fire and Life Assurance were "disappointing" and a small loss was incurred. Over the first nine months the pre-tax was down from £30.2m to £25.5m, with £8.7m coming in the third quarter.

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Wall Street

New York, Nov 13.—Wall Street stocks rallied strongly early today after opening losses. At midday the Dow Jones Industrial average was unchanged after being over 7 points down at one stage.

Du Pont added a fraction after having been down more than \$1 in opening trading. Many oil issues edged higher.

Canada Prices

Aluminum 24 1/2
Steel 24 1/2
Copper 24 1/2
Zinc 24 1/2
Nickel 24 1/2
Lead 24 1/2
Tin 24 1/2
Silver 24 1/2
Gold 24 1/2
Platinum 24 1/2
Palladium 24 1/2
Rhodium 24 1/2
Iridium 24 1/2
Osmium 24 1/2
Ruthenium 24 1/2
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FINANCIAL NEWS

Steel side
H. Lloyd
halfway

Major improvement in the division of FH Lloyd was responsible for a 58 per cent increase in profits to £1.8m over the six months to September 28. Total sales rose to £4.3m to £21.5m.

The company says that full profits should be ensured at the same level of profit in the final year, assuming no major industrial falls. And cash resources are adequate for current requirements.

Here profits were £100, against £829,000. The company's earnings of £100 will allow it to pay a dividend of 13p to 1.86p. The figures are for the year ended March 31.

Hardware sales
Cuthbert

was hoped at half time, the profits of R. & G. Cuthbert's nurserymen, seedsmen and hardware group, are again up, this time rising from £300 to £537,000. More than £1m is for a considerable rise again in this year, as have more than trebled £2.6m, and reflect a leap in contribution of the hardware side of the group from £1m to £3.5m, against £1.5m in 1973. The hardware side was up from £34,000 to £407,000 and the horticulture side from £294,000 to £367,000. The net profit up from £100,000 to £250,000, the board saying a dividend of 2.35p net, 2.25p (5p) earnings a share.

are deals loss
Burndene

cluding a share of Peak's profits, Burndene's profits rose 9 per cent to £200 pre-tax in the 53 weeks to June 1. Peak, which became an associate at the beginning of the year, reported on Tuesday a profit of £27,000. The profit is struck after an extra charge up from £43,000 to £52,000 and is out of turn of £77.2m (£59.6m). With her tax charge the net profit is £27,000, or £0.00 to £0.00 and from this comes an extraordinary item of £0.00.

includes a £257,000 loss on disposal and repurchase of shares in Peak before it was an associate. The total profit stays at 0.77p net.

Briefly

VIEW ESTATES
has again running at similar to last year and full year should be no less than 1973. Interim of 0.52p (0.5p) and board is not of less than 1973.

PARRISSE
for 16 weeks to August moved for £37,000 (£37,000); pre-tax £29,700 (£45,500). Board says on margins and cost increase in expenses make recovery in second half year.

OR, PALLISTER
changed interim of 1.25p. Sales are appreciably higher last year, and improved for full year expected.

RICAN MOTORS
last quarter loss \$7m (\$4m) gives total profit for year from \$44.5m to \$27.5m, or 165c to 94c a share.

ON PLASTICS
year to June 30 pre-tax profit of £1.1m. Dividend 0.5p.

VERHAMPTON DIE
Hampman's group is sounder for many years, but stresses this year will depend largely on board's ability to contain costs within controls which are causing concern.

Bank Base
Rates

Barclays Bank .. 12%
NFC .. 13%
Hill Samuel .. 12.5%
Hoare & Co. .. 12%
Lloyds Bank .. 12%
Midland Bank .. 12%
at Westminster .. 12%
Henley Trust .. 12%
Jth Cent Bank .. 12%
T. Whyte .. 13%
Williams & Glyn's .. 12%

Forward charters safeguard Sheaf profits

Excluding an extraordinary credit of £362,000, attributable to profits of Sheaf Steam Shipping, the Newcastle-based group, showed a more than fourfold leap to £1.14m over the year to July 31. A one-for-two scrip is coupled with a total dividend increased from 9p to 9.42p and the company plans to raise its borrowing powers to four times capital and reserves.

The board states that the average dry cargo time charter index for the period was higher than in the previous year, but with a world recession "in evidence" as has the tanker market. But the whole of the Sheaf fleet is fixed on forward time charters which will ensure profitable trading over the current period.

Out of a total group turnover up from £4.8m to £6.3m the profit after all charges including tax (which was up from £122,000 to £225,000) soared from £395,000 to £1.24m. To this is added £261,000 (£189,000) being

Weston Pharm

Following last year's profit setback the opening half year to August 31 of Weston Pharmaceuticals shows a more promising tendency, and the board expects the rally to continue.

On turnover up from £19m to £20.87m group taxable profit emerged at £807,000, compared with £784,000 last year. Tax takes this time against £379,000 last year which net profits work out at £387,000 (£405,000). The interim dividend is rising from 0.8p to 0.89p. It will be recalled that in early 1973 Mr John Bentley's

Barclay Securities sold its stake in Weston to the ill-fated London & County Securities giving L. & C. 27 per cent of Weston.

Willows Francis slump

Makers of pharmaceutical products Willows Francis experienced a slump from £158,000 to £49,000 pre-tax last year. The final dividend is passed which leaves the total down from 3.1p to 0.52p.

There was a profit of £37,000 from the sale of freehold land, but this was more than offset by an extraordinary charge of £46,000, being architectural and consultants fees in connexion with a new factory project.

Photax setback

A setback in the interim results of Photax (London) is accompanied by news of a re-organization. Taxable profits of this photographic equipment group have eased from £162,000 to £128,000

Issues & Loans

Treasury loan extension

The British Government has obtained an extension of the period during which it is obliged to draw down the £2,500m Eurocurrency loan arranged earlier this year, according to *International Insider*, the weekly newsletter on the Euro-markets.

The original terms required the Treasury to draw the loan in full by the end of this year, and so far £750m has been drawn down with a further £250m expected to be taken later this year. But agreement has now been reached with the clearing banks and their associates who are making the loan that the full sum need not be drawn until the end of March next year.

It would appear that the Government's need for the loan has been less pressing than was anticipated when it was arranged. This is at least partially explained by the relative ease with which the Government has been able to obtain foreign currency by other means.

It has been suggested that some of the funds so far drawn have simply been re-deployed into the money markets, although at least a part is believed to have been converted into sterling.

Bigger ECSC offer

The European Coal and Steel Community note issue, due 1979, which is being made in New York, has been increased to \$75m from \$50m.

Eurobond prices (midday indicators)

Issue	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	2101	2102	2103	2104	2105	2106	2107	2108	2109	2110	2111	2112	2113	2114	2115	2116	2117	2118	2119	2120	2121	2122	2123	2124	2125	2126	2127	2128	2129	2130	2131	2132	2133	2134	2135	2136	2137	2138	2139	2140	2141	2142	2143	2144	2145	2146	2147	2148	2149	2150	2151	2152	2153	2154	2155	2156	2157	2158	2159	2160	2161	2162	2163	2164	2165	2166	2167	2168	2169	2170	2171	2172	2173	2174	2175	2176	2177	2178	2179	2180	2181	2182	2183	2184	2185	2186	2187	2188	2189	2190	2191	2192	2193	2194	2195	2196	2197	2198	2199	2200	2201	2202	2203	2204	2205	2206	2207	2208	2209	2210	2211	2212	2213	2214	2215	2216	2217	2218	2219	2220	2221	2222	2223	2224	2225	2226	2227	2228	2229	2230	2231	2232	2233	2234	2235	2236	2237	2238	2239	2240	2241	2242	2243	2244	2245	2246	2247	2248	2249	2250	2251	2252	2253	2254	2255	2256	2257	2258	2259	2260	2261	2262	2263	2264	2265	2266	2267	2268	2269	2270	2271	2272	2273	2274	2275	2276	2277	2278	2279	2280	2281	2282	2283	2284	2285	2286	2287	2288	2289	2290	2291	2292	2293	2294	2295	2296	2297	2298	2299	2300	2301	2302	2303	2304	2305	2306	2307	2308	2309	2310	2311	2312	2313	2314	2315	2316	2317	2318	2319	2320	2321	2322	2323	2324	2325	2326	2327	2328	2329	2330	2331	2332	2333	2334	2335	2336	2337	2338	2339	2340	2341	2342	2343	2344	2345	2346	2347	2348	2349	2350	2351	2352	2353	2354	2355	2356	2357	2358	2359	2360	2361	2362	2363	2364	2365	2366	2367	2368	2369	2370	2371	2372	2373	2374	2375	2376	2377	2378	2379	2380	2381	2382	2383	2384	2385	2386	2387	2388	2389	2390	2391	2392	2393	2394	2395	2396	2397	2398	2399	2400	2401	2402	2403	2404	2405	2406	2407	2408	2409	2410	2411	2412	2413	2414	2415	2416	2417	2418	2419	2420	2421	2422	2423	2424	2425	2426	2427	2428	2429	2430	2431	2432	2433	2434	2435	2436	2437	2438	2439	2440	2441	2442	2443	2444	2445	2446	2447	2448	2449	2450	2451	2452	2453	2454	2455	2456	2457	2458	2459	2460	2461	2462	2463	2464	2465	2466	2467	2468	2469	2470	2471	2472	2473	2474	2475	2476	2477	2478	2479	2480	2481	2482	2483	2484	2485	2486	2487	2488	2489	2490	2491	2492	2493	2494	2495	2496	2497	2498	2499	2500	2501	2502	2503	2504	2505	2506	2507	2508	2509	2510	2511	2512	2513	2514	2515	2516	2517	2518	2519	2520	2521	2522	2523	2524	2525	2526	2527	2528	2529	2530	2531	2532	2533	2534	2535	2536	2537	2538	2539	2540	2541	2542	2543	2544	2545	2546	2547	2548	2549	2550	2551	2552	2553	2554	2555	2556	2557	2558	2559	2560	2561	2562	2563	2564	2565	2566	2567	2568	2569	2570	2571	2572	2573	2574	2575	2576	2577	2578	2579	2580	2581	2582	2583	2584	2585	2586	2587	2588	2589	2590	2591	2592	2593	2594	2595	2596	2597	2598	2599	2600	2601	2602	2603	2604	2605	2606	2607	2608	2609	2610	2611	2612	2613	2614	2615	2616	2617	2618	2619	2620	2621	2622	2623	2624	2625	2626	2627	2628	2629	2630	2631	2632	2633	2634	2635	2636	2637	2638	2639	2640	2641	2642	2643	2644	2645	2646	2647	2648	2649	2650	2651	2652	2653	2654	2655	2656	2657	2658	2659	2660	2661	2662	2663	2664	2665	2666	2667	2668	2669	2670	2671	2672	2673	2674	2675	2676	2677	2678	2679	2680	2681	2682	2683	2684	2685	2686	2687	2688	2689	2690	2691	2692	2693	2694	2695	2696	2697	2698	2699	2700	2701	2702	2703	2704	2705	2706	2707	2708	2709	2710	2711	2712	2713	2714	2715	2716	2717	2718	2719	2720	2721	2722	2723	2724	2725	2726	2727	2728	2729	2730	2731	2732	2733	2734	2735	2736	2737	2738	2739	2740	2741	2742	2743	2744	2745	2746	2747	2748	2749	2750	2751	2752	2753	2754	2755	2756	2757	2758	2759	2760	2761	2762	2763	2764	2765	2766	2767	2768	2769	2770	2771	2772	2773	2774	2775	2776	2777	2778	2779	2780	2781	2782	2783	2784	2785	2786	2787	2788	2789	2790	2791	2792	2793	2794	2795	2796	2797	2798	2799	2800	2801	2802	2803	2804	2805	2806	2807	2808	2809	2810	2811	2812	2813	2814	2815	2816	2817	2818	2819	2820	2821	2822	2823	2824	2825	2826	2827	2828	2829	2830	2831	2832	2833	2834	2835	2836	2837	2838	2839	2840	2841	2842	2843	2844	2845	2846	2847	2848	2849	2850	2851	2852	2853	2854	2855	2856	2857	2858	2859	2860	2861	2862	2863	2864	2865	2866	2867	2868	2869	2870	2871	2872	2873	2874	2875	2876	2877	2878	2879	2880	2881	2882	2883	2884	2885	2886	2887	2888	2889	2890	2891	2892	2893	2894	2895	2896	2897	2898	2899	2900	2901	2902	2903	2904	2905	2906	2907	2908	2909	2910	2911	2912	2913	2914	2915	2916	2917	2918	2919	2920	2921	2922	2923	2924	2925	2926	2927	2928	2929	2930	2931	2932	2933	2934	2935	2936	2937	2938	2939	2940	2941	2942	2943	2944	2945	2946	2947	2948	2949	2950	2951	2952	2953	2954	2955	2956	2957	2958	2959	2960	2961	2962	2963	2964	2965	2966	2967	2968	2969	2970	2971	2972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HIRE
connoisseurs'
cognac

Stock Exchange Prices

Setback in gilts

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began Nov 11. Dealings End Nov 22. Contango Day, Nov 25. Settlement Day, Dec 3.
Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

Healey & Baker
Established 1820 in London

COMMERCIAL PROPERTY CONSULTANTS

29 St. George Street, Hanover Square, London W1A 3BG 01-628 0220

ASSOCIATED OFFICES IN PARIS BRUSSELS & AMSTERDAM

1973/74 High Stock				1973/74 High Stock				1973/74 High Stock				1973/74 High Stock			
High	Low	Price	Change	High	Low	Price	Change	High	Low	Price	Change	High	Low	Price	Change
BRITISH FUNDS															
100	99	100	0	100	99	100	0	100	99	100	0	100	99	100	0
100	99	100	0	100	99	100	0	100	99	100	0	100	99	100	0
COMMONWEALTH AND FOREIGN															
100	99	100	0	100	99	100	0	100	99	100	0	100	99	100	0
100	99	100	0	100	99	100	0	100	99	100	0	100	99	100	0
LOCAL AUTHORITIES															
100	99	100	0	100	99	100	0	100	99	100	0	100	99	100	0
100	99	100	0	100	99	100	0	100	99	100	0	100	99	100	0
FOREIGN STOCKS															
100	99	100	0	100	99	100	0	100	99	100	0	100	99	100	0
100	99	100	0	100	99	100	0	100	99	100	0	100	99	100	0
DOLLAR STOCKS															
100	99	100	0	100	99	100	0	100	99	100	0	100	99	100	0
100	99	100	0	100	99	100	0	100	99	100	0	100	99	100	0
BANKS AND DISCOUNTS															
100	99	100	0	100	99	100	0	100	99	100	0	100	99	100	0
100	99	100	0	100	99	100	0	100	99	100	0	100	99	100	0
BREWERS AND DISTILLERS															
100	99	100	0	100	99	100	0	100	99	100	0	100	99	100	0
100	99	100	0	100	99	100	0	100	99	100	0	100	99	100	0
COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL															
100	99	100	0	100	99	100	0	100	99	100	0	100	99	100	0
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INSURANCE															
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INVESTMENT TRUSTS															
100	99	100	0	100	99	100	0	100	99	100	0	100	99	100	0
100	99	100	0	100	99	100	0	100	99	100	0	100	99	100	0
OIL															
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PROPERTY															
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RUBBER															
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MISCELLANEOUS															
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SHIPPING															
100	99	100	0	100	99	100	0	100	99	100	0	100	99	100	0
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هكذا من الأصل

MARKET REPORTS

Coffee futures drop £23 a tonne

Prices were under pressure yesterday on the London futures market, with the early morning drop in the London futures market.

The downside limit was achieved in the May futures, but the market was not as volatile as it had been in the previous months.

By the close, futures were down £11 and £23 a tonne.

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Commodities

Coffee

Cocoa

Cotton

Gold

Grain

Hides

Iron

Lumber

Metals

Oil

Rubber

Sugar

Textiles

Wool

Yarn

Zinc

Aluminium

Copper

Nickel

Tin

Lead

Silver

Platinum

Palladium

Rhodium

Iridium

Osmium

Ruthenium

Technetium

Yttrium

Zirconium

Niobium

Molybdenum

Technetium

Ruthenium

Rhodium

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Osmium

Domestic Situations

Free Accommodation

In London's West End

Resident Kitchen Assistant

Chauffeur

Nanny

British Diplomatic

Family

Housekeeper

Capable Housekeeper

Exceptional Opportunity

Contract and Tenders

Preliminary Information

Mombasa and Coastal

Water Supply Project

Required

Mother's Help

Rolls-Royce

Chauffeur

Money Market

Rates

Spot Position

Of Sterling

Forward Levels

Recent Issues

UK produces more

aluminium

Lower Malaysian tin

output forecast

West Malaysian rubber

output falls

Discount market

to start trading

reduced

Cotton output

reduced

Coffee roastings

drop 16 per cent

Soyabean oils to be

quoted in sterling

to start trading

reduced

Cotton output

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Coffee roastings

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COUNTRY PROPERTIES

LONDON AND SUBURBAN

LONDON FLATS

LONDON FLATS

Knight Frank & Rutley

ISLE OF WIGHT

On the South of the Island adjoining the Western Boundary of Ventnor.

AN EXTREMELY FINE EARLY ARABLE FARM.
Substantial stone built farmhouse with hall, 3 reception rooms, study, 6 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, central heating. Pleasantly situated away from other property countrywide. Annex suitable as additional accommodation. Very extensive ranges of buildings all in good order and including large grain drying and storage unit. Pair of cottages and planning permission for the erection of a further pair. The soil is deep, free draining and south facing producing heavy early crops.

ABOUT 372 ACRES.
FOR SALE BY PRIVATE TREATY.
(6688/CF) T

SURREY

Esher 3 miles. London 20 miles.

IN A MAGNIFICENT SITUATION ADJOINING COBHAM COMMON. AN EXCEPTIONAL LATE GEORGIAN HOUSE. Having many period features.



A galleried hall, 5 reception rooms, 6 principal bedrooms, and 5 bathrooms, a butler's suite, 5 staff bedrooms and bathrooms, gas central heating, 8 cottages. Garages for 5. Well-maintained gardens, including hard tennis court and heated swimming pool. Walled kitchen garden. Farmland and woodland with frontage to River Mole.

FOR SALE FREEHOLD WITH ABOUT 128 ACRES
(67012/KM) T

KENT/SUSSEX BORDER

Easy reach Tunbridge Wells. London 40 miles.

MAGNIFICENT PROPERTY SUITABLE FOR EDUCATIONAL OR INSTITUTIONAL PURPOSES AND HAVING PANORAMIC VIEWS.
Reception hall, 8 reception rooms, 40 bedrooms, 12 bathrooms, garage and stable block with 12 flats over. Lodge, 4 cottages, squash court, swimming pool. Beautiful mature gardens, walled kitchen garden. Farmland and woodland with frontage to River Mole.

FOR SALE FREEHOLD WITH ABOUT 40 ACRES
or would be sold with less cottages and land.
Joint sole agents:
Messrs. R. H. & R. W. CLUTTON, High Street, East Grinstead, Sussex (Tel. 0342 24131)
and
KNIGHT FRANK & RUTLEY
(66482/KM) T.

20 Hanover Square London W1R 0AH. Tel 01-629 8171

Telex 265384 and at Edinburgh and Hereford

WEST SURREY/SUSSEX BORDER

Guildford 7 miles. London 36 miles.

AN EXCELLENT COMMERCIAL DAIRY AND ARABLE FARM.
The property comprises a pair of semi-detached cottages, 2 ranges of 15 buildings—comprising a modern dairy unit including 10/20 herringbone parlour and extensive covered yards and a secondary range of buildings.
The soil is of high fertility, being of a free-draining lower greensand type and included are about 34 acres of woodland.

IN ALL ABOUT 356 ACRES.

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE TREATY.
Note: The residence with staff flat and a self-contained annex situated in the centre of the farm are also available if required.
(43063/CF) T

POWYS (Radnorshire)

Prestige 2 miles. Knighton 6 miles. Birmingham about 11 hours drive. London about 31 hours drive.

A MAGNIFICENT FULLY RESTORED TIMBERED PERIOD HOUSE DATING FROM THE 16TH CENTURY AND SCHEDULED AS BEING OF ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORIC INTEREST.



Entrance Halls, 2 principal reception rooms, kitchen, cloakroom, first floor sitting room/principal bedroom, 4 further bedrooms, 2 bathrooms.
Extensive outbuildings.
Gardens and grounds.

FOR SALE FREEHOLD WITH ABOUT 2 ACRES
Apply Hereford Office, 14 Broad Street, Hereford HR4 8AL (Tel. 0432 3087)

WEST SURREY

OCCUPYING A MAGNIFICENT SITUATION WITHIN EASY REACH OF GODALMING AND GUILDFORD. A LUXURIOUSLY APPOINTED QUEEN ANNE HOUSE.

4 reception rooms, breakfast room, 7 bedrooms, 4 bathrooms and shower room (mainly arranged in suites). Nursery. Oil-fired central heating.
Old stable block with garaging for 6 and stabling for 4. Modern stables for 4. Staff cottage.
Parklike grounds, including specimen trees, rose garden, swimming pool and hard tennis court.
Kitchen garden with two greenhouses. Four post and railed paddocks.

FOR SALE FREEHOLD WITH 22 ACRES.
(46844/KM) T

Harrods Estate Offices

1 HANS ROAD LONDON SW3 1RZ

01-589 1490

UNFURNISHED FLAT TO BE LET
Eminently suitable for diplomat. Large rooms. Central heating. Very good decor. 4 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 3 reception rooms. Lease 3 or 4 years. Rent £4,000 P.A. Tel. as above, ext. 2810.

BETWEEN HARRODS & HYDE PARK
Just adjoining favoured square
EXCELLENT HOUSE (CIRCA 1830). 3 bedrooms, 2 reception rooms. Kitchen, bathroom. Central heating. Plus flat as above, ext. 2824.

PIED A TERRE
£15,000 might be considered for quick sale
DELIGHTFUL MEWS HOUSE modernised. Close to Grosvenor Gardens. 20ft. reception room, bedroom, kitchen, bathroom. Flat 0. Garage. Lease 25 years. Ground Floor £25,000 P.A. Tel. as above, ext. 2824.

OF WALTON STREET, S.W.3
RECENTLY MODERNISED HOUSE with excellent accommodation
2 floors plus "Granny's Flat". Gas-fired Central Heating. 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 reception rooms. Plus flat. Vacant Possession. FREEHOLD. £45,000. Early inspection advised. Tel. as above, ext. 2824.

ROYAL AVENUE, CHELSEA, S.W.3

A magnificent ground and 1st floor luxury mansionette in this fine residential tree lined square off the Kings Road & close to Grosvenor Gardens.
3 Bedrooms, 2 Dressing Rooms, 2 Bathrooms, Drawing Room, Dining Room, Cloak, Kitchen/Breakfast Room, Large 4 car Garage.
Lease 54 years long outgoings.

PRICE £57,500 including carpets and curtains.

ALLSOP & CO.,
20 MONTELEONE ST., S.W.7. 01-584 5106.

LUXURY HOME PLUS INCOME

BARNES

IMMACULATE second floor flat.
2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 reception rooms, 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 reception rooms, 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 reception rooms.

FREEHOLD, £27,000

RICHMOND PARK (Close)

ROGHAMPTON

FINE DETACHED HOUSE

OVER THREE ACRES

Within few steps of Park, C.H. Garage, 3, 3 Beds, 3 Bath, 3 Reception.

FREEHOLD, £75,000

J. TREVOR

58 GROSVENOR ST. LONDON W1R 0AN

01-629 8151

TOWN HOUSE

LOGAN PLACE,

KENSINGTON, W.8

Newly fitted and decorated with Japanese straw wallpaper & Wilton carpet. 2 beds, 2 baths, 2 reception rooms, 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 reception rooms.

FREEHOLD, £25,000

SOLE AGENTS: RICHMOND & SONS

TEL. 01-673 4414/6084

CLAPHAM COMMON

IDEALLY SITUATED JUST OFF

CLAPHAM COMMON

IDEALLY SITUATED JUST OFF

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CLAPHAM COMMON

IDEALLY SITUATED JUST OFF

ASHEAT, SURREY

2 only individually designed family houses with 4 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, kitchen, utility room, cloakroom, living room, dining room, study, double garage.

£34,750 and £34,750

FREEHOLD

An ideal opportunity before prices rise again.

BRANT NEWITT AND CO.,

TEL: 01-629 8151

BOOKING 37101.

SAUNDERS

01-589 0134

DULWICH/NORWOOD BORDERS

Spacious two floor double detached house with 4 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, kitchen, utility room, cloakroom, living room, dining room, study, double garage.

£34,750 and £34,750

FREEHOLD

An ideal opportunity before prices rise again.

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FREEHOLD

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BRANT NEWITT AND CO.,

TEL: 01-629 8151

BOOKING 37101.

SAUNDERS

01-589 0134

BREATH TAKING LUXURY FLAT CLOSE TO KENSINGTON GARDENS

W8

£43,500

You can move right in to this unique 4 bedroom family flat in seconds.

4 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 3 reception rooms, 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 3 reception rooms.

£43,500

Honours Graduates Trained in Statistics?

Influence the
nation's policy-makers
Prospects to over £9000

Members of the Government Statistical Service are found in many Departments of State. But they share a common function. They use their skills to collect, analyse and interpret information to help formulate government policy. Joining the Service as an Assistant Statistician, you'll work as part of a team, providing the statistical facts essential to specific studies.

We need people capable of applying statistics to social or economic problems of the day.

Qualifications we ask for: A degree (or the expectation of one in 1975) with 1st or 2nd class honours involving a formal training in statistics; or a relevant postgraduate qualification. Alternatively you should have an approved professional qualification in statistics. And you should normally be aged under 27.

Salary: You start on at least £2400 (Inner London). First promotion to a salary rising to over £4150 is likely to come after 2-3 years. By your late twenties, you could be promoted to Statistician earning £4900-£6350, with further prospects of promotion to Chief Statistician £7250 to over £9400. These appointments are pensionable and may be permanent or for a fixed period.

Postgraduate Courses

Applicants aged under 27 who are statistically minded, and have or expect to have in 1975 a degree with 1st or 2nd class honours—not necessarily statistics—may come into the Service initially as Cadet Statisticians. As Cadets they will be sponsored on a University postgraduate course (1 year) while receiving a salary of at least £1450 (all fees paid). These appointments are permanent and pensionable. On successfully completing the course, they will be appointed as Assistant Statisticians with the appropriate salary.

For further details and application form please write to Civil Service Commission, Alencon Link, Basingstoke, Hants RG21 1JB, or telephone BASINGSTOKE 29222 ext. 500 (or, for 24 hour answering service, LONDON 01-839 1992). Please quote A/581/1.

Statisticians

Producing the figures
is only half the problem

Are you a qualified statistician working where you assemble the figures, select your techniques, analyse, interpret—and present the report, but never knowing what happens to your findings? If you are you may welcome the chance to get much closer to the decision-making process.

As a government statistician you could become involved in statistics relating to vital national issues. This means not only producing the figures, but following through their implications for action, and discussing them with those concerned with policy.

It also means that, from the start, you will need to integrate yourself thoroughly with the activities of your department to understand as fully as possible the problems you will be tackling. And, since statisticians are needed in every branch of Government business, there is enormous variety in the areas of application you could handle.

If you believe the statistician's role should reach far beyond the purely technical aspects, it would pay you to consider one of the many and varied posts currently vacant. There are two levels of entry:

Statistician (Salary range £4,900-£6,350). You should normally be aged at least 27 and have an honours degree in formal training in statistics. Several years' relevant experience is essential.

Senior Assistant Statistician (Salary range £3,500-£4,150). You must be at least 24 and normally have at least 3 years' post graduate experience.

Inner London salaries quoted; less elsewhere. Starting salary may be above minimum. These appointments are pensionable and can be permanent or for a fixed period.

All statisticians in the Government Statistical Service have the chance to progress to posts carrying salaries of over £9,000.

For full details and an application form (to be returned by 11 December 1974) write to Civil Service Commission, Alencon Link, Basingstoke, Hants RG21 1JB, or telephone BASINGSTOKE 29222 ext. 500 (or, for 24 hour answering service, LONDON 01-839 1992). Please quote A/581/4.

A Levels or OND?

An Executive Career in Croydon

For the person who likes dealing with people, making decisions and keeping in touch with the whole wide world, an Executive Officer's job with the Immigration Department in Croydon is highly attractive.

You receive a thorough 10 week training. After considerable case work experience dealing with written immigration applications you may graduate to the Enquiry Office where you meet people of all nationalities face to face. It is then that you most often need a foreign language. Many of our Executive Officers anticipate this need and follow a language course (in office hours) soon after joining the Department. There are further sections dealing with the policy of laws relating to immigration and with Appeals.

Our Croydon offices are modern, and well equipped. The people working here are all very friendly, and there is a great social life, with flourishing societies, clubs and clubs.

You must have 2 'A' levels or OND and be under 28. Salaries are excellent—for example at 19 you would start at over £1850 and by 24 (with promotion) you could be earning over £3350. There are further prospects to over £6000.

Apply to: Mary Collins, Home Office, Lunar House, Wellesley Road, Croydon CR9 2BY. Tel. 01-686 0333 extension 2008. Please quote ref. E/638/82/B

Home Office
Immigration Department

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER

Applications are invited for the post of Administrative Officer in the Blood Products Laboratory, Lister Institute of Preventive Medicine, Elstree which has subsidiary laboratory at Oxford. The laboratories prepare fractions of human plasma for use in the National Health Service on behalf of the Department of Health and Social Security. The administrative officer's duties will include responsibility for certain financial matters, preparation of annual estimates, statements of expenditure and costing, supplies and services and maintenance of building. Candidates should be over 30 years of age. Salary, according to experience, will be in range £2,140 to £2,980 or £80 to £3,760. For further details apply to the Lister Institute of Preventive Medicine, Elstree, Hertfordshire.

GENERAL VACANCIES

ADVERTISING AGENCY seeks really bright, ambitious, energetic people for super career opportunities. Write to: John Galt, 806 0161.

ADMINISTRATIVE CHARITABLE AFFAIRS: To manage general administrative matters of charities and voluntary organizations. Write to: Peter Williams, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

ADMINISTRATIVE LEADERSHIP: Men, 25-30, required for positions in Asia. Ring Graham on 01-434 1151.

THE SCOT RIVIER Organisation requires 10-12 men and women for its new restaurant. Young men of good character, clean, energetic, and some of whom must be able to speak French. Write to: Peter Williams, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

ACAS and Qualifications wanted for 50 (including 10) teachers. Write to: Peter Williams, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

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GENERAL VACANCIES

COURSES ORGANISER

An independent research association wishes to appoint an administrator to assist with the organisation of mid-career training courses on planning and transportation. The organiser will work closely with technical staff and lecturers but technical experience is not required; experience of administration in education would be an advantage.

Salary will be negotiated on the basis of age and experience and will not be less than £2,000 per annum plus F.S.S.U. Applications, quoting two referees, should be sent by 22 November to:

R. T. HUNTON, PTIC
167 OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W.1
from whom further particulars are available
Telephone 01-437 9324

SECRETARY

TRADE ASSOCIATION

National Trade Association which represents and services member companies in the waste disposal industry requires full-time Secretary to supervise accounting and general office administration. Salary negotiable.

Applications marked "Personal and Confidential", stating age, qualifications and experience, to:

The Director
National Association of Waste Disposal Contractors Ltd.
Suite 1, 14 Uxbridge Road, Ealing, London W5 2BP.

HELP THE AGED

is an international charity and is seeking people who are shortly returning to America, Canada and Cape Province, S.A., to work for us in a fund-raising capacity.

We raise funds through specialised activities to support the elderly in the country concerned and overseas. Full training will be given here in the U.K.

For further information please write to Richard M. Jones, at P.O. Box 408, London W1A 4UB, enclosing details about yourself.

SECRETARY/PERSONAL ASSISTANT

required by the Chairman of the Simpson Group. This is a senior appointment and the successful applicant (man or woman) will be competent and experienced in all secretarial skills, probably aged between 25 and 40 years. Excellent working conditions. Written applications, giving details of education and experience, should be sent to:

The Director of Personnel,
SIMPSON (PICCADILLY) LTD.,
34 Jermyn Street,
London, S.W.1.

Nature Conservancy Council

ASSISTANT LAND AGENTS

The Nature Conservancy Council has vacancies for two Assistant Land Agents (P & O. 11) based at its offices at Sturminster Newton and Dorchester. Council's Land Agents are responsible for the acquisition of nature reserves, other land buildings and rights over land and for the management of the land holdings in the nature reserves. Applicants must be corporate members of the Land Agency.

A current driving licence is essential. Starting salary plus cost of living supplement.

Superannuation arrangements. Application forms and further particulars from Establishment Managers.

NATURE CONSERVANCY

19 BELLEVUE SQUARE,
LONDON SW1X 8PY.
Please quote A/581/4.
Closing date for completed forms: 15 December 1974.

Kensington & Chelsea and Westminster Area Health Authority

ASSISTANT LAUNDRY MANAGER/MANAGERESS

Applications are invited for this post in the Group Laundry, 100 Avenue, London, N.W.9.

SALARY SCALE £1,947 to £2,205. Includes pension, holiday pay, sick pay, etc. The post offers a career with the post of Assistant Laundry Manager. You will be concerned with the planning of the laundry department, the management of staff, and the control of expenditure.

Apply to: The Manager, THE MIDLANDS HOSPITAL, Colindale, N.W.9. Tel.: 01-205 8656.

MARKETING

Our clients, leaders in Consumer Marketing, need experienced and energetic people to join their teams in the marketing of their products. You will be concerned with the planning of the marketing department, the management of staff, and the control of expenditure.

Apply to: 01-434 1151.

MANAGING EDITOR

TARGET BOOKS

A unique opportunity offered to a field of children's books. The publisher is looking for a Managing Editor to oversee the production of a new series of books. The successful candidate will be responsible for the overall management of the department, including the selection of authors, the editing of manuscripts, and the coordination of the production process.

Apply to: 01-434 1151.

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Apply to: 01-434 1151.

ACCOUNTANCY

"A" LEVEL AND GRADUATE Accountants will find more challenge and immediate progression to 100 per cent of London rates through Accountancy Personnel. Phone 01-437 9324.

ACCOUNTS EXPERIENCE? What your career offers you. We have a number of vacancies for experienced accountants in all fields. Write to: Peter Williams, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

CITY FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS require experienced accountants in all fields. Write to: Peter Williams, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

FEEL ACCOUNTANT? See General Accountancy Personnel. We have a number of vacancies for experienced accountants in all fields. Write to: Peter Williams, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

COMPUTER STAFF required by the National Tourist Office (Mayfair). Write to: Peter Williams, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

MANAGEMENT AND EXECUTIVE positions available. Write to: Peter Williams, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

YOUNG DEVELOPMENT DIRECTOR required by the National Tourist Office (Mayfair). Write to: Peter Williams, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

PUBLIC AND EDUCATIONAL APPOINTMENTS available. Write to: Peter Williams, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE £2,200 + perks. Write to: Peter Williams, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

ARE YOU SWISS OR GERMAN? Write to: Peter Williams, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

CLERK/TYPIST required for busy office. Write to: Peter Williams, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

IF MISS LAUGH A LOT is your hobby, write to: Peter Williams, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97,

Secretarial and General Appointments also on page 29

GENERAL

Administration Officer

Personnel Department

This is a key position in a busy and developing department. The job involves the provision of an information, statistics and records service to management. The successful applicant will have worked in an established personnel records function or will be an experienced administrator. Initiative is important as is the ability to work with the minimum of supervision to a high personal standard of performance. We offer a good starting salary, plus bonus and the benefits you would expect of a major company.

Please write or telephone for an application form to:

Mrs. E. O'Mara,
Personnel Officer,
Administration and Finance,
Hoechst U.K. Limited,
Hoechst House, Salisbury Road,
Hounslow, Middlesex.
Tel.: 01-570 7712.

FEE ACCOUNTANT

Multi-professional design consultants require FEE ACCOUNTANT in their London office to control the preparation of fee accounts and project data.

Applicant must be able to organize and take responsibility for work within group and to work closely within design team to obtain and verify information.

Contact Diana Quantance,

Building Design Partnership

16 Grease Street, London W1P 2DA

01-580 2621

STELLA FISHER IN THE STRAND

Many women who are not secretaries undertake a variety of clerical duties, also numerate people, who can calculate cashing or calculations duties are invited to call and discuss their personal requirements.

STELLA FISHER BUREAU

110-111 Strand, WC2

01-836 6644

(opposite Strand Palace Hotel)

also open Saturday morning 10 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.

GRADUATES

Graduate Girls and Graduate Men have many jobs with us. We have vacancies in the fields of: Advertising, Sales, Research, etc. We are also looking for graduates with experience in the computer field to join our team. We offer a wide range of career opportunities and a competitive salary. For further details, please contact: ANNA MOSEFATT, 01-834 3611.

GRADUATE GIRLS

Permanent Division

SKI AND PART-TIME WORK

In fabulous Parisian atmosphere, exciting holiday atmosphere, a full-time and part-time position. 21-27 years, free skiing lessons, meals and accommodation. Salary before and after Christmas. In Eastern European conditions. For further details, please contact: 01-570 7712.

FRENCH SPEAKING

RESEARCH ASSISTANT

£3,000 NDC. We are looking for a French speaking research assistant in the news room of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation. The successful candidate will be responsible for the preparation and editing of news items. For further details, please contact: 01-570 7712.

INTERVIEWER

£24 to £34 required for well known specialist agency. Interviewing for creative and executive advertising agencies. No experience necessary. Salary £24 to £34 plus expenses. Back to £24 plus expenses. Very good prospects for the future. For further details, please contact: 01-570 7712.

FOR OVERSEAS OPPORTUNITIES

In tourism, advertising, office, catering, etc. We have many jobs with us. We have vacancies in the fields of: Advertising, Sales, Research, etc. We are also looking for graduates with experience in the computer field to join our team. We offer a wide range of career opportunities and a competitive salary. For further details, please contact: ANNA MOSEFATT, 01-834 3611.

ACORN PUBLISHING

Not quite a secretary, but more a personal assistant. We are looking for a personal assistant in the news room of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation. The successful candidate will be responsible for the preparation and editing of news items. For further details, please contact: 01-570 7712.

ROOM AT THE TOP

Double room, double bed, en-suite bathroom, central heating, etc. We have many jobs with us. We have vacancies in the fields of: Advertising, Sales, Research, etc. We are also looking for graduates with experience in the computer field to join our team. We offer a wide range of career opportunities and a competitive salary. For further details, please contact: ANNA MOSEFATT, 01-834 3611.

Double for Mary

When you double the size of your office, you double the size of your business. We have many jobs with us. We have vacancies in the fields of: Advertising, Sales, Research, etc. We are also looking for graduates with experience in the computer field to join our team. We offer a wide range of career opportunities and a competitive salary. For further details, please contact: ANNA MOSEFATT, 01-834 3611.

Mary Overton

Female Executives. We have many jobs with us. We have vacancies in the fields of: Advertising, Sales, Research, etc. We are also looking for graduates with experience in the computer field to join our team. We offer a wide range of career opportunities and a competitive salary. For further details, please contact: ANNA MOSEFATT, 01-834 3611.

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GENERAL

JOBS IN THE ALPS

We are looking for Secretaries and General Assistants for jobs in the Alps. The successful candidate will be responsible for the preparation and editing of news items. For further details, please contact: ANNA MOSEFATT, 01-834 3611.

SKI SUPERTRAVEL

122 Hans Place, London W1P 2DA. We have many jobs with us. We have vacancies in the fields of: Advertising, Sales, Research, etc. We are also looking for graduates with experience in the computer field to join our team. We offer a wide range of career opportunities and a competitive salary. For further details, please contact: ANNA MOSEFATT, 01-834 3611.

2 CLERICAL ASSISTANTS

£2,500 plus. We have many jobs with us. We have vacancies in the fields of: Advertising, Sales, Research, etc. We are also looking for graduates with experience in the computer field to join our team. We offer a wide range of career opportunities and a competitive salary. For further details, please contact: ANNA MOSEFATT, 01-834 3611.

KEYSTONE LONDON LEGAL

278A 26/27. We have many jobs with us. We have vacancies in the fields of: Advertising, Sales, Research, etc. We are also looking for graduates with experience in the computer field to join our team. We offer a wide range of career opportunities and a competitive salary. For further details, please contact: ANNA MOSEFATT, 01-834 3611.

Red Cross

Part Time. We have many jobs with us. We have vacancies in the fields of: Advertising, Sales, Research, etc. We are also looking for graduates with experience in the computer field to join our team. We offer a wide range of career opportunities and a competitive salary. For further details, please contact: ANNA MOSEFATT, 01-834 3611.

WE DON'T WANT A BUNNY

bill of honor for our receptionist. We have many jobs with us. We have vacancies in the fields of: Advertising, Sales, Research, etc. We are also looking for graduates with experience in the computer field to join our team. We offer a wide range of career opportunities and a competitive salary. For further details, please contact: ANNA MOSEFATT, 01-834 3611.

SECRETARIAL

Assistant Secretary's Department. We have many jobs with us. We have vacancies in the fields of: Advertising, Sales, Research, etc. We are also looking for graduates with experience in the computer field to join our team. We offer a wide range of career opportunities and a competitive salary. For further details, please contact: ANNA MOSEFATT, 01-834 3611.

SECRETARIAL ASSISTANT

Institute Secretary's Department. We have many jobs with us. We have vacancies in the fields of: Advertising, Sales, Research, etc. We are also looking for graduates with experience in the computer field to join our team. We offer a wide range of career opportunities and a competitive salary. For further details, please contact: ANNA MOSEFATT, 01-834 3611.

SHELTER

National Campaign for the Homeless. We have many jobs with us. We have vacancies in the fields of: Advertising, Sales, Research, etc. We are also looking for graduates with experience in the computer field to join our team. We offer a wide range of career opportunities and a competitive salary. For further details, please contact: ANNA MOSEFATT, 01-834 3611.

ALBEMARLE NURSES

124 New Bond Street, London W1. We have many jobs with us. We have vacancies in the fields of: Advertising, Sales, Research, etc. We are also looking for graduates with experience in the computer field to join our team. We offer a wide range of career opportunities and a competitive salary. For further details, please contact: ANNA MOSEFATT, 01-834 3611.

BOOKKEEPER

American company newly established in London. We have many jobs with us. We have vacancies in the fields of: Advertising, Sales, Research, etc. We are also looking for graduates with experience in the computer field to join our team. We offer a wide range of career opportunities and a competitive salary. For further details, please contact: ANNA MOSEFATT, 01-834 3611.

ADVERTISING AGENCY

ALDWYCH. We have many jobs with us. We have vacancies in the fields of: Advertising, Sales, Research, etc. We are also looking for graduates with experience in the computer field to join our team. We offer a wide range of career opportunities and a competitive salary. For further details, please contact: ANNA MOSEFATT, 01-834 3611.

PERSONNEL - £2,000

Prestige Hotel Catering Organisation is seeking a Secretary for the Group Training Manager. We have many jobs with us. We have vacancies in the fields of: Advertising, Sales, Research, etc. We are also looking for graduates with experience in the computer field to join our team. We offer a wide range of career opportunities and a competitive salary. For further details, please contact: ANNA MOSEFATT, 01-834 3611.

MARGERY HURST CENTRE

47 DAVES STREET, W.1. We have many jobs with us. We have vacancies in the fields of: Advertising, Sales, Research, etc. We are also looking for graduates with experience in the computer field to join our team. We offer a wide range of career opportunities and a competitive salary. For further details, please contact: ANNA MOSEFATT, 01-834 3611.

EDUCATIONAL OFFICE

Secretary (typist) experienced person for educational office. We have many jobs with us. We have vacancies in the fields of: Advertising, Sales, Research, etc. We are also looking for graduates with experience in the computer field to join our team. We offer a wide range of career opportunities and a competitive salary. For further details, please contact: ANNA MOSEFATT, 01-834 3611.

W.1. PUBLICITY FIRM

Need young lady for information. We have many jobs with us. We have vacancies in the fields of: Advertising, Sales, Research, etc. We are also looking for graduates with experience in the computer field to join our team. We offer a wide range of career opportunities and a competitive salary. For further details, please contact: ANNA MOSEFATT, 01-834 3611.

IT'S A MAD, MAD, MAD WORLD

Advertising agency looking for a secretary. We have many jobs with us. We have vacancies in the fields of: Advertising, Sales, Research, etc. We are also looking for graduates with experience in the computer field to join our team. We offer a wide range of career opportunities and a competitive salary. For further details, please contact: ANNA MOSEFATT, 01-834 3611.

CLAYMAN AGENCY

Legal Division. We have many jobs with us. We have vacancies in the fields of: Advertising, Sales, Research, etc. We are also looking for graduates with experience in the computer field to join our team. We offer a wide range of career opportunities and a competitive salary. For further details, please contact: ANNA MOSEFATT, 01-834 3611.

ADMIN. SECRETARY

To £2,250. We have many jobs with us. We have vacancies in the fields of: Advertising, Sales, Research, etc. We are also looking for graduates with experience in the computer field to join our team. We offer a wide range of career opportunities and a competitive salary. For further details, please contact: ANNA MOSEFATT, 01-834 3611.

W.1. PUBLICITY FIRM

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c. £2,300 PER ANNUM

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toring challenge ided oreign cars

As late 1960s the British industry was disinclined to take a car invasion seriously. The optimistic forecast was that cars might eventually account for 10 per cent of new car registrations.

As private buyers, as distinct from the proportion of new cars which are bought by the Government, the car market is still largely British. That means that every new car sold in the market is a foreign model.

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Quality compact Lancia Beta 1600

The Beta is an excellent example of a foreign model with no direct British counterpart, though it is the sort of quality compact car with a sporting character that would fit very well in the British market.

The twin overhead camshaft engine (developed from the Fiat 132 power unit) is admirably smooth and quiet.

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themselves: there are four halogen headlights, automatic reversing lights, courtesy lights in the passenger compartment, bonnet and boot and red warning lights on the edges of all doors. All this makes the Beta 1600 most competitively priced at £1,963.

Michelin, Europe's largest tyre maker, is in the final stages of developing a run-flat tyre system (Stuart Marshall writes).

Traditionally secretive, Michelin has said nothing about it, but I understand that the system has been offered to the European motor industry for its 1976 models.

The system appears to incorporate features of both the Dunlop Denovo full-safe tyre and the Avon Safety Wheel. The tyre is a tubeless, steel-belted radial of fairly low profile. It is mounted on a one-piece wheel which has a very small tyre-fitting well, like that of the Avon. Once the tyre has been mounted, the well is filled in with a thick rubber ring. Some lubricant is put inside the tyre and it is inflated.

When the tyre punctures, it stays on the rim because there is no recess for the beads to fall into. The driver keeps control of the car and can continue on his way, because the lubricant protects the squashed-down tyre from being damaged by friction, just like the Dunlop Denovo.

Whether the Michelin system will give such a good run-flat performance as the Dunlop Denovo remains to be seen. Dunlop, which puts the Denovo's lubricant inside containers instead of just squirting it inside the tyre, thinks not. The Denovo is good for at least 100 miles at 50 mph after puncturing. No figure is known for the Michelin run-flat, but it is said to be good enough for the car makers to dispense with the spare wheel.

Part of the Michelin system is a simple electrical device to warn the driver a tyre has gone down. The idea is that it promises to be cheaper than the Denovo, which some car makers have been reluctant to take up, partly because of its high price. Only two cars are now available with it at extra cost: the Rover 3500 (see below) and the Austin 1800 replacement, the ADO 71, due in the spring.

Both Dunlop's Denovo and the Michelin development are only steps on the road to the ultimate run-flat tyre. That, it seems, will be the Pirelli "DIP", a revolutionary, triangular section tyre which made a surprise first public appearance at the Turin show last week on a Pininfarina-Ferrari styling exercise.

The "DIP" makes inflation air practically redundant. It performs better than existing tyres and can be manufactured more easily, Michelin says. The next will be working on its own road to the "DIP".

Peter Wymark

The drizzle, wet, hail, slush, snow, frost, motorway, dry, sunny tyre.

Conti Contact - a new generation steel-belted radial tyre which keeps its grip when the going gets rough.

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adcasting

nd superman—Bernard Levin goes to Ayot St Lawrence to beard the spirit (BBC 8.45). Then a play by Julia Jones is always a television occasion. ama tonight features Rachel Roberts as a recluse on a hill farm in Wales ping a curious relationship with a teenager (BBC 1.25). Still in Wales Man continues its inquiry into unfit housing (BBC 10.0) while the inimitable rd Vaughan-Thomas introduces St David's as A Place in History (ITV 10.30). a Survival programme looks at elephant seals (ITV 5.20) and later the of Private Eye looks at the press (ITV 11.0).—L.B.

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s. 10.30. The Pops.
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